The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897. NO. 35

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	p	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23		3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. No. 5 Mail,	NORTH. No. 3 Mail,	NORTH. No. 1 Mixed,	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2 Mail,	SOUTH. No. 6. Mail,	SOUTH. No. 8 Mixed,
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8 22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

STATE POLITICS.

Breezy Fights Against the Machines in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

THE QUAKER CITY CONTEST.

A Determined Effort to Strip David Martin of His Power.

GENERAL REEDER IS VINDICATED

Judge Scott's Severe Rebuke to Van Valkenburg in Sentencing Him to Pay the Costs in the Case at Easton. Ex-Field Marshal Cooper and the Manner in Which He Sizes Up the Situation.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Political matters in the state at large have been rather quiet during the past week, but the attention of the people of the commonwealth is now centered upon the fight that is being made against the political machines in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The citizens in both places are in a state of revolt. It should be clearly understood, however, that they are not fighting the Republican party in these municipalities, but that the contests are directed against the arrogant bosses that have made the party machinery offensive to thousands of loyal Republicans. The people admire leadership, and will follow a brainy, aggressive leader who has the interests of the state and the party at heart, but they will not submit to the dictation of self appointed political masters who are in politics solely for personal profit and self aggrandizement.

* * *

The fight in Philadelphia is particularly interesting. In spite of the stories that have been circulated concerning a deal between Senator Quay and David Martin, nearly all of the warm political supporters of the United States senator are now engaged in a lively fight which has for its main object the dethronement of David Martin as the political boss and master of the Republican party of the Quaker City. Mr. Martin defiantly declares that he will renominate and elect his brother-in-law, William J. Roney, as receiver of taxes. Senator Durham and more than half of the active party leaders in Philadelphia have served notice upon Mr. Martin that he will do no such thing. United States Senator Penrose has come out in a public interview, in which he declares his intention of supporting Senator Durham. He adds that if it is necessary he will take the stump in favor of the Durham candidate for receiver of taxes. The whole affair is likely to have a healthy effect upon the politics of Philadelphia, and it may be the means of averting worse troubles in the future.

* * *

One of the interesting events of the week has been the complete vindication of General Reeder from the false and malicious charges that were made against him by some of his bitter political opponents. Mr. Fred Van Valkenburg, the secretary of the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania, was compelled to pay the costs of the prosecution after the grand jury had ignored the indictment against General Reeder. In sentencing Van Valkenburg Judge Scott said in part:

"These indictments have been ignored, and you, as prosecutor, are directed to pay the costs. This situation cannot surprise you. It is probable that it was not intended that these complaints should be tried. A witness deemed by the district attorney to be material, whose name has been widely published in connection with the cases as having knowledge most important, has not been brought here. You were in consultation with him last week. His name does not now appear on any one of these subpoenas, all of which have been carefully prepared by one of your personal counsel not now here to require the attendance of witnesses from many portions of the state, and the production of papers and telegrams of various kinds. It does not seem that this could be accidental, because when these subpoenas came into the hands of the special district attorney he noticed the ommision at once, and requested to be informed where the missing witness could be served.

"This information, he asserts, was refused. The summary writ of the court was unable to reach him. You caused a petition to be presented here in your own name, asking for the dismissal of the special district attorney. You wanted the trial postponed, while his purpose was to prosecute it, as he was appointed to do.

"May it not be reasonably assumed that the law was invoked here in an attempt to stay its arm in another jurisdiction, and that the court was to be made an agency in feeding a controversy which has filled the atmosphere of the commonwealth with the rank odor of its political scandals?"

* * *

The sentiment in favor of Colonel William A. Stone, of Allegheny, as the Republican candidate for governor next year seems to be growing stronger every day. His friends in Pittsburg have been very active, and as a result of this his candidacy is assuming first class shape. Reports from different sections of the state indicate a strong following, especially among the old soldiers and the members of labor organizations, who heartily favor the congressman because of his attitude upon the immigration question. Private letters and telegrams from Chester county indicate that Mr. Stone is particularly strong in that quarter, and that his prospects for winning delegates to the state convention are unusually good. In this connection it might be stated that the stronger Colonel Stone's candidacy becomes the weaker does the independent sentiment appear in comparison. It is believed that the nomination of a clean, aggressive man like Colonel Stone will have the effect of nipping any possible independent movement in the bud. The Philadelphia Inquirer, which has paid some attention to this subject, says that Dr. Swallow and other independent candidates can get very little comfort out of the election figures. The official returns are at hand. While Swallow polled 118,996 votes, Beacom, whom he ran against for state treasurer, polled 372,448, and Brown, the Democrat, 242,731. Beacom had a majority over Brown of 129,117, or more than 10,000 more than Dr. Swallow's total. The latter's campaign was directed against the Republican party, and it utterly failed.

* * *

Ex-Field Marshal Thomas V. Cooper, a very careful student of American politics, agrees with The Inquirer's analysis of the election returns. This is the manner in which Mr. Cooper diagnoses the case:

"The remarkable vote received by the sensation loving Swallow will not bear any sort of analysis of special discomfort to the Republicans. His 118,000 votes are readily traced. His Prohibitory colleague received half as many votes as Swallow, or 41,000 above the usual Prohibitory vote. Beacom received 40,000 less than his Republican colleague, McCauley, showing that 40,000 Republicans voted for Swallow. Fifteen thousand more voted for Thompson, independent Republican, making 55,000 disaffected Republicans. Swallow's actual Prohibitory vote was 15,000, his actual Republican vote 40,000 and his Democratic vote 58,000. So we can readily see how this vote was manufactured. There was Democratic disgust at the Reading convention and its Chicago platform, and there was direction from some quarter to Democrats to swell the Swallow vote, so as to help the Democratic party next year. Returns like these are just a little thin, not thick enough for a Republican revolution next year or any other year."

An independent vote cutting from both parties in anything like equal proportions cannot harm the Republican party. Nevertheless, it behooves the Republican party to see to it that there is no occasion for grumbling; that there shall be a fair contest and that the state convention shall do its work untrammeled.

There is no disposition thus far to "slate" any one. It may be stated positively that so far as Senator Quay is concerned he has kept hands off. We are glad to note that Representative William A. Stone, who is engaged in a desperate battle with the Chris Magee machine in Pittsburg, has announced that he will remain in the field to the end. His courageus attitude against bossism ought to make him as many friends in Philadelphia. Such a man is needed in Harrisburg.

T. M, A.

The Greatest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery, No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowng a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Married on Thirty Minutes' Courtship.

From the Louisville Post.

"You may talk about your brief courtships and marriages on short notice," said Capt. "Arm" Cardwell once, "but I think I once witnessed the quickest made match on record. I was running as a conductor between Russellville and Owensboro, as I did for many years, and on a trip in the winter of 1881 I got a pretty country girl passenger at a little flag station south of Central City about 9.45 A. M. A few miles further on at another small station a big strapping-looking farmer, dressed in brown jeans, with his trousers tucked in his tall boots, got on my train. The fellow hadn't opened the car door till he spied the rustic lass, and before he took his seat in front of the girl he had smiled at her. I punched his ticket, went in the smoking car, and on my return to the regular passenger coach found the Green River tiller of the soil sitting in the same seat with the maiden, chatting with her as if he had known her since birth. In twenty-five minutes after they had first met the fellow called me to him and said, 'See here, podner, we want 'er git hitched. I hain't knowed Mirinda Jane here but thirty minutes, but we both like, and she's willin' an' so'm I. Whur's the nighest parson, podner?' I took them on to Owensboro, and the happy bride-groom and his blushing other half were passengers back on my train that afternoon. For hurry-up nuptials, it does strike me that these ought to have the cake and other special prizes offered for quick-yeast love matches.

Twins, Quadruples, and a Post Office.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Postmaster E. T. Page, of Redwater, Tex., will be retained by this Administration, and all because of quadruplets and twins in his family.

Eleven years ago he was given the postoffice, but when Gen. Clarkson became Assistant Postmaster-General in the Wanamaker administration an effort was made to replace the postmaster with a candidate of the Republican party. Many applications for the place were filed, but Page appealed for retention, citing that his wife had just presented him with bouncing quadruplets and that twice before twins had been born to them. This settled the case, Gen. Clarkson holding that that was sufficient for retention.

The case now comes up again and a number of candidates have sought the place. But Page has again protested that the successful raising of three of the quadruplets and two sets of twins entitled him to some consideration, and sent photographs of three of the quadruplets, now almost young ladies. Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow conferred with Postmaster-General Gary, and the two decided that there should be no change in that office.

The United States evidently can smell war in the air, for the Government is hurrying the manufacture of more artillery, keeping the plants that have the work in charge working day and night. One weapon is being made that is expected to hurl a 600 pound shell 688 feet per second.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if anyone wishes to write him. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Has a Day and a Night Eye.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

A year ago the 11-year-old son of Oliver Canaday, a farmer living near Linwood, Indiana, was kicked over the right eye by a mule. It destroyed the sight in that eye. A month ago, while working in a hay loft, he got dust in his good eye and was compelled to bandage it for some time. During that time the blind eye seemed to undergo a change, and he was able to see objects in a dark room. He finally was able to see things in a dark room as plainly with his bad eye as he was able to see them in the light with his good but crippled eye. He cannot, however, see anything with the bad eye in a light. The darker a room the more distinctly do things stand out. He is, in short, fitted with a day and a night eye. Since he found what a freak he possessed on his right side he has been educating it and he finds it rather convenient to be supplied with eyes for all occasions. The eye that was injured is in appearance as good as the other, though the sight for day use is entirely gone. Those who have given the strange case an examination state that it is without an equal in optical enigmas. It is thought that the same theory will account for this as that which accounts for a man being able to see the stars when in the bottom of a deep well or hole.

—From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. F. Gass, editor of the Mt. Vernon, (Tex.) *Herald:* "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for the past year, and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhœa that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp colic and diarrhœa. Indeed, we shall try and keep a bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we keep house." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

An experienced man who has just returned from Alaska tells the Fargo *Argus* how to cure the Klondike fever. "Pick out a morning next winter," he says, "when the mercury is below zero, shoulder a pick and go into the woods before breakfast; dig a hole sixteen feet deep; come back to the house at night and eat a small piece of stewed buffalo robe and sleep in the woodshed. Repeat the dose as often as necessary.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Centre county claims to have the oldest living twin sisters in Pennsylvania. The twins are Mrs. Lydia Young, of Woodward, and Mrs. Sarah Rhone, of Centre Hall, who were born on January 28, eighty-seven years ago.

—It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two year old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup, he writes. "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Tyrone cow has just been killed by eating a foot ball, and many human beings are finding the bloody game itself an exceedingly unpleasant thing to stomach.

Farmer Jimpson's Thanksgiving.

AIN'T NO USE talkin', you couldn't make
Ol' Jimpson look at the bright o' things;
'Twan't in the man; his head 'u'd shake
F'm side to side an' e'd have his flings:
"Me skimpin' an' savin' and what do I git?
S'prizeme ef we ain't in the po' house yit!"

He 'uz always sneerin' an' snarlin' like.
Be blest ef I knowed what ailed the man,
Ef wunst in aw'ile he'd make a strike
He'd growl at even his payin'est plan:
"'Taint me that's gittin' a drea'ful lot—
Lord knows I sweated fur what I got."

One year w'en the craps was pow'ful big,
An' the cribs wuz crackin' with piled up co'n,
I met 'im drivin' his shacklin' rig
A-lookin' ez if 'is sand wuz gone—
"Fine Thanksgivin' weather," I sez; sez he,
"Won't be no thankin' this year by me."

"They won't?" sez I—an' the way he growled!"
"You bet they won't!" an' he cracked his whip,
An' up the road he sorter scowled:
"Be durned ef I've got w'at I ain't dug up:
'N' I lost that fine bay mare," sez 'e,
"'N' co'n 's a drug fur ez I kin see.

"Fact is, I've had it purty hard all roun',
'N' I'm kinder sore on the whole blame thing;
I've felt so mean, yere, drivin' to town
Jes' lookin' a-back that y' know, by jing,
I'm re'lly glad ez I'm settin' here,
There's nothin' to be thankful fur this year!"

—Chicago Record.

MISS PODD'S TURKEY.

BY ZENAS DANE.

PERHAPS I come out better with 'em than I expected," said Phœbe Podd across the barnyard fence to her neighbor, Mrs. Tripp, who said:

"They're as fine a lot o'turkeys as I ever see, Miss Podd, and you'd great luck to do so well with 'em. Turkeys are dreadful hard things to raise. Don't you think so?"

"Yes, they be; an' I do'no as I shall ever try it again. They need so much coddlin' when they're little things an' they eat so much I doubt if it pays to bother with 'em. But I thought I'd try it once just to see how I come out, and I didn't lose a single one. One of 'em had the pips, too; but I coddled it through all right."

"You'll sell some of 'em at Thanksgiving time, I s'pose?"

"Oh, yes; I callate on selling all but that young gobbler, an' I'm goin' to eat him. I'm short of grain and it won't pay me to buy feed for a lot of turkeys. They'd eat their heads off in six weeks."

"Yes, I s'pose so. Who you goin' to have for comp'ny Thanksgivin'?"

"I ain't quite sure yet; but I guess it won't be hard to git some one to come in an' help eat a plump, juicy young gobbler like that."

"No, indeed. We're all goin' over to Hebron to eat dinner with my husband's sister. They're goin' to have a big fam'ly reunion there, an' sister counts on havin' over forty to dinner."

"It must be nice to have that many own folks," said Miss Phœbe, with a sigh. "Here I ain't got any kin at all."

"There's your cousin Thyrza," said Mrs. Tripp.

"I don't count her as kin," said Phœbe coldly, and she manifested her resentment of Mrs. Tripp's suggestion by turning about abruptly and walking into the house, while Mrs. Tripp walked down the country road toward her own home, saying to herself, "If ever there was a set piece Phœbe Podd is one. There's nobody on earth she'd ought to have and she'd like to have help her to eat that young gobbler as Thyrza Deane and her boys, but she'd die, Phœbe Podd would, before she'd own up to it."

Miss Podd lived on a profitable little farm left to her by her parents, who had also left her cash and stock enough to make her one of the "best off" women in the neighborhood in which she lived. She lived alone, with the exception of a hired man.

Miss Podd and her cousin Thyrza had been more like sisters than cousins in their intimacy until a trifling disagreement had resulted in their complete estrangement, and it had been five years since they had spoken to each other.

Mrs. Deane had become a widow during these five years, and she had been reduced from a state of ease and plenty to one of hardship and poverty. But these facts had apparently made no difference with Phœbe Podd, for she continued to utterly ignore the existence of her cousin.

"I'd like to see myself asking Thyrza Deane and her young ones to come and help me eat that turkey!" said Miss Podd spitefully as she went into her spotless kitchen and banged the door behind her. "I've a good mind never to speak to Sarah Tripp again for mentioning the name of Thyrza Deane to me!"

Three days before Thanksgiving Miss Podd engaged the services of Jane Gray, a woman who "worked out" in the neighborhood, and the two women dressed the entire flock of turkeys for market after Job, the hired man, had done duty as a butcher.

The plump young gobbler alone was spared, but his end was to come on Thanksgiving day.

"Although it'd be a mercy to kill 'im now," said Miss Podd to Jane Gray, "he'll feel so lonely without his mates. I'll have Job kill 'im early Thanksgivin' morning, and put 'im in the ice house to cool off 'fore I roast 'im, an' I don't think I'll have any one here this Thanksgivin'. I ain't feelin' right well, an' I don't feel able to fuss 'round gettin' up a big dinner. I don't seem to have any interest in Thanksgivin' this year."

But her interest was aroused when Job came in on Thanksgiving morning, and informed Miss Podd that the young gobbler was not to be found.

"I've looked high an' low for 'im, ma'am; an' he ain't to be found nowheres. I've my s'picions where he went."

"You have? Well, why don't you come out an' say what you think?" asked Miss Podd, irritably.

"I think he was stolen, ma'am."

"It looks like it," said Miss Podd.

"An' I've my s'picions who stole 'im."

"Who?"

"Well, I met that oldest boy of the Widow Deane's in the woods near your barn last evening just at dusk an' he had a white an' black turkey gobbler slung over his shoulders. He made off mighty fast when he saw me. I never thought anything about it until I come to look up your turkey this morning, and couldn't find him."

"And you ain't seen my turkey since you saw Joe Deane with a gobbler like mine on his back?"

"No, ma'am. The last I saw of your turkey was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when I see 'im goin' out toward the timber back o' the barn. It's my opinion that the Deane boy swiped that gobbler."

Miss Podd was in just the right mood to be easily led to this same conclusion, and her wrath knew no bounds when she had finally decided that Job was correct in his surmise.

"Yes," she said finally, "that boy nabbed my turkey an' he probably did it out of pure spite. But then he had a great uncle on the Deane side who was once arrested for stealin' an' the failin' has prob'ly cropped out in Thyrza's children. But she'll wish she'd raised 'em better 'fore night. I ain't crossed her doorstep for most six years, but I'll cross it to-day an' tell her to her face what I think of this performance. I'll tell her something that'll make that turkey taste mighty bitter in her mouth, now see if I don't."

"IT'D BE A MERCY TO KILL HIM NOW," SAID MISS PODD.

It was a raw, cold and sunless day. Miss Podd's anger had made her forget that she was not feeling well, and the young gobbler was not to be found soon after noon she set forth from her own snug and pretty home to visit the far from attractive and comfortable home in which her cousin lived.

There had been no money for repairs of any kind on the Deane place and Miss Podd relented a very little bit as she noted the forlorn aspect of the place. But she was determined to carry through what she had undertaken. It was unlike the Podds to swerve from any fixed resolution, and Miss Podd's face wore a hard, grim, resolute look as she knocked at the Deane's back door.

"I'll face 'em when they're in the very act of eatin' my turkey," she had said to Job. "I'll make that turkey change from sweet to bitter in their mouths!"

Someone called out "Come in," and Miss Podd entered the Deane kitchen just as Mrs. Deane and her five children had seated themselves at a table on which there was no sign of a turkey or of a Thanksgiving feast of any kind. A plate of corned beef and a dish of boiled potatoes were the chief dishes on the table. Mrs. Deane's surprise when she saw who her caller was was manifest in her face.

"Why—Cousin Phœbe!" she said.

Miss Podd's sharp eyes took in at a glance the poorly spread table and the air of poverty the interior of the house presented, and her first words were:

"Well, Thyrza Deane, is this the best Thanksgiving dinner you're able to have?"

"Yes, it is, Phœbe," said Mrs. Deane with a blush. "It's so poor, Phœbe, that I'm ashamed to ask you to share it."

"Where's the turkey Joe brought home last night?" asked Phœbe.

"We sold it. It was one he earned huskin' corn all day for Andy Tetlow, and we were too poor to keep it for ourselves, so I dressed it and Joe took it to town after dark last night and exchanged it for things we needed more than we needed the turkey."

There was silence in the room for a moment and then Miss Podd burst out impetuously:

"I ain't fit to live! No, I ain't! I'm too miserably mean an' narrow-contracted to be respectable even! I'm——"

"Why, Cousin Phœbe, I——"

"You jest keep still, Thyrza, an' hear me out! You know what I come here for? Hey? No, you don't, an' you ain't mean-minded enough to guess! I come here to accuse your boy Joe of stealin' a turkey from me! I—"

"Why, Phœbe—"

"You keep still, Thyrza, an hear me out, an' then order me out if you feel like it. A young gobbler I had was missin' this mornin' an' Job, my hired man, saw your Joe goin' home las' night with a turkey on his back, an' I was mean enough to make myself think it was my turkey, an' here you are eatin' a Thanksgivin' dinner of corned beef an' potatoes, an' more thankful for it, I'll be bound, than I am for all the good things I've got in my cellar an' pantry! I'm so ashamed of myself."

"Why, Phœbe!"

"But this is what you've got to do, Thyrza; you an' the children must go home with me an' keep Thanksgivin'. I'll kill a pair o' chickens an' we'll make a big pot-pie like we had the last time you et your Thanksgivin' dinner with me. I've piles of pie an' doughnuts an' a big pound cake all baked up! You've got to go, Thyrza, for the sake of old times! Come on an' welcome to you all!"

There was no opposing Miss Podd, and in fifteen minutes they were on their way to her house, the two cousins walking arm in arm.

When they reached Miss Podd's house Job met them with a grin on his face.

"That young gobbler's a good one," said Job. "I reckon he thought he'd be smart enough to save his neck. I I found him just now in the shed room. The winder was up an' I reckon he flew in there last night an' he found it so comfortable he concluded to stay right there, 'speshly as there was a bag of corn there."

"Well, you get his head right off an' put him in the ice-house to cool off," said Miss Podd. "Our dinner'll be late, Thyrza, but I'll set out a good lunch to kind o' stay our stummicks, an' then you an' I will pitch in an' git up one o' the regular Thanksgivin' dinners like we used to git up 'fore we was geese enough to fall out. But we've fell in again, as it were, an' it won't be my fault if we don't stay friends the rest of our days."—Detroit Free Press.

THE THANKSGIVING HOUR

UNDER THE EVENING LAMP,
I-SEATED, DEAR NED, YOU AND I--
PLYING THE BUSY THREAD--
LOVE, HOW THE MOMENTS FLY!

AFAR IN THE DIM-LIT ROOM,
--LOVE'S STORY OVER AGAIN--
ARE BESSIE AND JACK AT WORK,
UNWINDING THE TANGLED SKEIN!

IF THE NEEDLE COULD TELL A TALE,
--OUR TALK TO ITS BUSY FLIGHT--
WHAT HOPES WOULD ITS BRIGHTNESS REFLECT,
WINTER DOUBTS AND SUMMER JOYS BRIGHT!

BUT IT KNOWS OF NOTHING SO SWEET,
IN LIFE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AS THE EVENING THANKSGIVING HOUR,
UNDER THE LAMP WITH YOU!

AUGUSTA PRESCOTT

A Thankful Song.

Thankful for the weather, Lord!
If it's snow—in sweet accord
We go singing down the way
That was violet yesterday;
So we feel the fall of light—
Rest beneath Thy stars at night—
Know Thy loving kindness still,
Let Thy weathers work their will!

Thankful for the weather, Lord!
Still the ample Autumns hoard
Golden treasures, that Thy poor
Hunger in Thy sight no more!
Still our steps by Thee are led;
Still Thy tables wide are spread;
There Thy blessing falleth still;
Let Thy weathers work their will!

Here is love of mother—wife;
Here are little links of life,
Where the poor man's shelter charms—
Necklaced by his children's arms!
Star or storm, the way is sweet—
So the heart for love shall beat;
So Thy blessing falleth still,
Let Thy weathers work their will!

—F. L. Stanton.

An Old Friend.

Mr. Oldboarder—"Mrs. Grinder, haven't I seen that turkey before?"

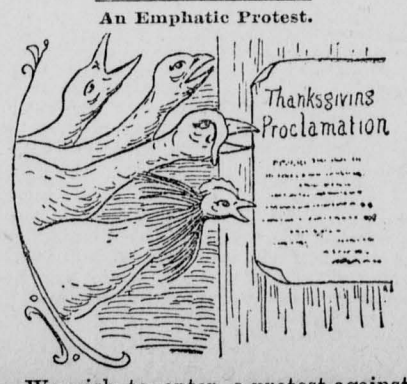
Mrs. Grinder (the landlady)—"Why, no, sir. What put that into your head?"

Mr. Oldboarder—"I thought I recognized it as the same one we had last year."

Stamps by the Ton.

Nearly three tons of stamps are dispatched every day from the Central Postoffice in London.

An Emphatic Protest.



We wish to enter a protest against the observance of Thanksgiving and Christmas!

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

47

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₽ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,937
Condensed milk, cans	185
Cream, cans	412

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras...₽	—	@₽	23
Firsts	—	@	—
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	20
Imitation Creamery	12	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	11	@	12½
Low grades	—	@	—

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8	@	8½
Small	8½	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3¼

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	20	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	19	@	22
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 32½	@	1 35
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	1 07½	@	1 10
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 35
Yellow eye, 1896	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, King, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Greening, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 25
Pears, Seckle, ₽ box	1 25	@	2 50
Keiffer, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Quinces, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., ₽ basket	7	@	12
Niagara, ₽ basket	7	@	10
Concord, ₽ basket	7	@	9
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl.	4 50	@	8 00
Jersey, ₽ bbl	5 50	@	6 00

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₽ lb	17	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	17	@	18
Good to prime	14	@	16
Old odds	2½	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	7	@	7½
Chickens, ₽ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₽ lb	4	@	4½
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₽ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	15	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	10	@	13
Spring chickens, Phila	9	@	14
Western, dry picked	7	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	—	@	8
Long Island ducks	—	@	12
Geese, Eastern, ₽ lb	12	@	15
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 25	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 75
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	3 00
Cabbages, ₽ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Red, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Green peas, Va., ₽ basket	50	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	6 00	@	9 00
Tomatoes, ₽ box	50	@	1 50
String beans, ₽ basket	50	@	1 00
Squash, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Celery, ₽ doz	10	@	35
Carrots, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Beets, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Lettuce, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 50
Pumpkins, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Parsley, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	25	@	30
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Leeks, ₽ 100	—	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	5 00	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Hard N. Y.	—	@	97⅞
No. 2 Red	—	@	98⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27½
Track mixed	25½	@	26½
Rye—Western	—	@	50
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28
Lard—City steam	4.20c	@	4.25c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10	@	11½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 40	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	3 50	@	3 80
Country dressed	5	@	7

SUCCESSORS OF LOTTERIES.

A Postoffice Department Reports a Crop of Schemes of Chance.

General James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, in his annual report to Postmaster-General Gary says that during the fiscal year 244 fraud orders, under the amended lottery laws, were issued. Sixty-four were subsequently revoked, most of the persons having abandoned the business.

The courts have construed the lottery laws strictly and have held them all to be constitutional, thus sustaining the department in everyway. "So fortified," the report says, "such vigorous war was waged against all lottery concerns as to cause their disbandment and abandonment. They were succeeded by a crop of other notorious schemes denominated bond investment, mutual investment, guarantee stock investment, debenture company, and other businesslike titles foreign to the lottery idea, all shrewdly concealing the elements of chance, or lottery, and the description of operations which, when analyzed, stamp them as fraudulent schemes.

"Upon the decease of the Louisiana Lottery in this country it appeared in a rehabilitated form in Honduras and conducted a feeble business, mainly by the aid of express companies. Other kindred concerns, operating under the sanction of law in their respective countries of domicile, have attempted the experiment of doing business here through the international mails, and have succeeded to a limited extent. The Dingley act prohibiting the printing of lottery tickets and the Postmaster-General's regulations as to transportation in the mails seemed to supply the only remaining means to prevent the spread of the lottery evil from other countries into this."

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

A COMPETITIVE SERIES BY PROMINENT AMERICAN CLERGYMEN.

Rev. William H. Lewis, of Bridgeport, Conn., Discourses Upon "The Gift of Religious Consciousness" — All Men Are Possessed of Spiritual Capacity.

The New York Herald has offered a prize of $1000 for the best sermon, and three subsidiary prizes aggregating $1000 additional for the three next best sermons. Ministers of all denominations have been invited to compete for these prizes, and the sermons offered in competition will appear in the Herald's Sunday edition. Rev. William H. Lewis, D. D., whose name is appended to the initiatory sermon, is rector of St. John's, the largest and most fashionable Episcopal parish in Bridgeport, Conn., and is considered one of the ablest preachers. His subject is: "The Gift of Religious Consciousness," and the sermon in full is as follows:

TEXT: "And another came, saying, Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin, for I feared thee, because thou art an austere man. * * * And he saith up to him, Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."—St. Luke xix., 20-22.

The lord of the parable, about to go away into a "far country," had given to each of his servants a certain amount to make use of while he was away. For these three the amount given is specified, but to all his servants he gave something. "To each man," the parable says, "according to his several ability." Only three are specially designated, because they serve as sufficient illustrations of the highest, the medium and the lowest gift. Each receiver seems to have known that the amount handed him was not a gift outright, but a trust, and that his lord would eventually come back and make an accounting. Each, therefore, treated his trust according to the opinion he held of his lord.

The substance of the parable is evidently this—that in every man living there is implanted a certain spiritual capacity or ability; that men have this capacity in degree, so that one has clear and distinct ideas of God and his duty, another has less, and another almost none at all. But the trust of a spiritual instinct or consciousness, and of a conscience which recognizes this consciousness, belongs to all. None is so low in the scale of humanity that the thought of God does not somehow enter into his life; and whoever has this gift has also the intelligence to know that he has it, and to ask himself, at least once in his life, if only once, what he shall do with it.

With this consciousness of God and this conscience there comes a sense of responsibility; and with that there comes a certainty of judgment. We indorse the reasoning of the parable when we excuse the man of small capacity by saying that he does not know any better; of another, that he ought to have known better, and of a third, that he did know better; and the popular judgment condemns each man with a severity according to his gift of capacity, his conscience, his educated or uneducated sense of the value of the gift which determines his use of it, and the very worst sin of all in the popular judgment is to have made no use of the gift. It was the servant who knew his gift and his lord, even though he knew him wrongly, and then made no use of his gift, who excited his lord's anger.

Make much of the thought, for it has much in it. If we grant the universal consciousness of God and the universal conscience, then every one is bound to conduct himself always under pressure of the thought that one day he will be called upon to answer to God for his use of these capacities. If a man only recognizes God by taking His name in vain, that is a recognition. And in actual fact there are many people who excuse themselves in their neglect of religion on the very grounds on which this man of the parable rested his defence—viz., harsh and distorted ideas of God and religion. They do not see that logically a man with harsh ideas of God ought to be the stricter in his life for that, if he shapes his conduct by his theory and if he expects God to judge him by his own confession. If my whole idea of religion is that it is such a straight and narrow way that I cannot walk in it without help from above, and, knowing that I must walk in it if I would be saved, I have yet never sought that help, shall I care to plead this neglect as an excuse when I come to stand before a righteous judge? Whether the napkin in which we tie up our religious consciousness be clean and white with the starch and bluing and ironing of a self-satisfied morality or filthy with the stains of every self-indulgence will make no difference with the fact that we tied it up and buried it. When capital combines for selfish purposes we know what to say of it; when an anarchist wants a division of capital for his own benefit we can deal with him. But when a man puts his thousands in an old stocking and hides it under his chimney hearth we simply call him a miser—a miserable one. He may plead that he had no faith in banks, but we condemn him nevertheless. Again the common judgment illustrates the parable.

In some shops you may find a device to keep check upon business transactions. A little disc springs up in full sight of buyer, seller and employer, records the price and drops out of sight again. But at the close of the day, when the accounting is made, the registry is there and the balance must agree with that. A man's conscience is like this—every thought of God and duty that comes into mind is on record there—a good thought, or a mistaken thought, or a bad thought, it held up its signal for a moment in the presence of all who cared to look and made its unalterable record of what was done. When the time comes the judges—God and conscience, and even the popular judgment—will be at the count, as they now are at the transaction. He is a daring thief who with these three looking on can try to take money out of the box and throw up a blank. Every thought of God and duty is a talent, a pound, bringing with it a demand for interest upon the original capital of God's first gift of spiritual consciousness and conscience. When the day of reckoning comes we shall be condemned by every opportunity we have had to know and to do better. No belief can possibly warrant neglect. Whatever we think of God we are bound to do something.

WM. H. LEWIS, D. D.
Rector St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE SHELLS IN THE BIBLE.

Dr. Talmage Draws an Interesting Lesson From Them.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage delivered in Washington a sermon on "God Everywhere." The subject of the sermon was "Conchology of the Bible, or God Among the Shells," as found in the text, Exodus xxx., 34: "And the Lord said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha."

You may not have noticed the shells of the Bible, he said, although in this early part of the second book God calls you to consider and employ them, as He called Moses to consider and employ them. The onycha of my text is a shell found on the banks of the Red Sea, and Moses and his army must have crushed many of them under foot as they crossed the bisected waters, onycha on the beach and onycha in the unfolded bed of the deep.

I shall speak of this shell as a beautiful and practical revelation of God, and as true as the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Revelations or everything between. Not only is this shell, the onycha, found in the Red Sea, but in the waters of India. It not only delectates the eye with its convolution of beauty, white and lustrous, and seriated, but blesses the nostrils with a pungent aroma. I spoke to you last Sabbath of God in the great; now I speak of God in the small, God in the infinite, and God in the infinitesimal.

It is a secret that you may keep for me, that in all the realms of the natural world there is nothing for me so fascinating, so completely absorbing, so full of divine suggestiveness as a shell. What? More entertaining than a bird, which can sing, when a shell cannot sing? Well, there you have made a great mistake. Pick up the onycha from the banks of the Red Sea, or pick up a bivalve from the beach of the Atlantic Ocean, and listen, and you hear a whole choir of marine voices—bass, alto, soprano—in an unknown tongue, but seeming to chant, as I put them to my ear, "The sea is His and He made it."

As the shell is only the house and the wardrobe of insignificant animals of the deep, why all the wonder and beauty of construction? God's care for them is the only reason. And if God provide so munificently for them, will He not see that you have wardrobe and shelter? Wardrobe and shelter for a periwinkle; shall there not be wardrobe and shelter for a man? Would God give a coat of mail for the defense of a Nautilus and leave you no defense against the storm? Does He build a stone house for a creature that lasts a season and leave without home a soul that takes hold on centuries and æons?

But while you get this pointed lesson of providential care from the shelled creatures of the deep, notice in their construction that God helps them to help themselves. This house of stone in which they live is not dropped on them and is not built around them. The material for it exudes from their own bodies and is adorned with a colored fluid from the pores of their own neck. It is a most interesting thing to see these crustacean animals fashion their own homes out of carbonate of lime and membrane. And all of this is a mighty lesson to those who are waiting for others to build their fortunes, when they ought to go to work and, like the mollusks, build their own fortunes out of their own brain, out of their own sweat, out of their own industries. Not a mollusk on all the beaches of all the seas would have a house of shell if it had not itself built one. Do not wait for others to shelter you or prosper you. All the crustaceous creatures of the earth, from every flake of their covering and from every ridge of their tiny castles on Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean coasts, say: "Help yourself, while God helps you to help yourself." Have great expectations from only two persons—God and yourself. Let the onycha of my text become your preceptor.

But the more I examine the shells, the more I am impressed that God is a God of emotion. Many scoff at emotion, and seem to think that God is a God of cold geometry, and iron laws, and eternal apathy, and enthroned stoicism. No, no! The shells with overpowering emphasis deny it. While law and order reign in the universe, you have but to see the lavishness of color on the crustacea, all shades of crimson from the faintest blush to blood of battle-field, all shades of blue, all shades of green, all shades of all colors from deepest black to whitest light, just called out on the shells with no more order than a mother premeditates or calculates how many kisses and hugs she shall give her babe waking up in the morning sunlight. Yes. My God is an emotional God. And He says: "We must have colors and let the sun paint all of them on the scroll of that shell, and we must have music, and here is a carol for the robin, and a psalm for man, and a doxology for the seraphim, and a resurrection trumpet for the archangel. Aye, He showed Himself a God of sublime emotion when He flung Himself on this world in the personality of Christ to save it, without regard to the tears it would take, or the blood it would exhaust, or the agonies it would crush out. When I see the Louvres and the Luxembourgs and the Vaticans of divine painting strewn along the eight thousand miles of coast, and I hear, in a forest, on a summer morning, musical academies and Handel societies of full orchestras, I say God is a God of emotion, and if He observes mathematics, it is mathematics set to music, and His figures are written not in white chalk on blackboards, but written by a finger of sunlight on walls of jasmine and trumpet-creeper.

In my study of the conchology of the Bible, this onycha of the text also impresses me with the fact that religion is perfume. What else could God have meant when He said to Moses: "Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha. Moses took that shell of the onycha, put it over the fire, and as it crumbled into ashes, it exhaled an odor that hung in every curtain and filled the ancient tabernacle, and its sweet smoke escaped from the sacred precincts and saturated the outside air.

Perfume! That is what religion is. But, instead of that, some make it a mal-odor. They serve God in a rough and acerb way. They box their child's ears because he does not properly keep Sunday, instead of making Sunday so attractive the child could not help but keep it. They make him learn by heart a difficult chapter in the Book of Exodus, with all the hard names because he has been naughty. How many disagreeable good people there are. No one doubts their piety, and they will reach heaven, but they will have to get fixed up before they go there, or they will make trouble by calling out to us, "Keep off that grass!" "What do you mean by plucking that flower?" "Show your tickets!" Oh, how many Christian people need to obey my text, and take into their worship and their behavior and their consociations and presbyteries and general assemblies and conferences more onycha.

But what thrills me with suggestiveness is the material out of which all pearls are made. They are fashioned from the wound of the shellfish. The exudation from that wound is fixed and hardened and enlarged into a pearl. The ruptured vessels of the water animal fashioned the gem that now adorns finger or earring, or sword hilt or king's crown. So, out of the wounds of earth will come the pearls of heaven. Out of the wound of conviction the pearl of pardon. Out of the wound of bereavement the pearl of solace. Out of the wound of loss the pearl of gain. Out of the deep wound of the grave pearl of resurrection joy. Out of the wounds of a Saviour's death, the rich, the radiant, the everlasting pearl of heavenly gladness. "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls." Take the consolation all ye who have been hurt—whether hurt in body or hurt in mind or hurt in soul. Get your troubles sanctified. If you suffer with Christ on earth you will reign with Him in glory. The tears of earth are the crystals of heaven. "Every several gate was one pearl."

The anthracite coal men have taken measures to restrict production.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

Secretary Wilson Submits the Annual Departmental Report.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Demands of Foreign Markets—An Export Trade in Horses May Be Built Up, Like That in American Cattle—Butter For London Consumption—New Method of Seed Distribution—Domestic Science.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, draws attention to the purpose of the department to give wide circulation to everything in the way of experience, discovery or invention that can interest American farmers. "The department will in future," he says, "help producers to find markets for surplus productions, by getting and spreading information concerning them and concerning what foreign markets require."

As the result of experiments made in the raising of sugar beets, the Secretary says: "There is abundant encouragement to lead us to conclude that our country will in a few years produce what sugar it requires. The department will collect all the facts regarding the work of this season and publish them for general distribution. The pioneer work will be pushed energetically during the next year. The United States paid $382,000,000 the last fiscal year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, hemp, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs, tea, etc., $6,000,000 for chicory, castor beans, lavender, liquorice, opium poppy, sumac, etc., and $2,000,000 for bulbs, nearly all of which could be grown and prepared for use at home."

The Secretary believes that we may build up as profitable an export trade in horses as we have had in cattle, and he expects in the near future to inform horse breeders in this country as to the requirements of foreign buyers of horses.

An effort is making on the part of the department to distribute seeds upon a strictly scientific plan, so that none will be sent to farmers living in climates not suitable to their successful propagation. This work has been placed in charge of an officer of scientific training.

Of the results of experiments in the placing of fine American butter on the English market, the report says: "Butter from the most remote creamery districts of the United States, when property made, can be so transported as to be delivered in prime condition to consumers in England or on the Continent of Europe fifteen or twenty days after making. The quality of selected American butter is quite equal to the best offered in London from any other country, although our supply, as a whole, is not so uniform in character as that from some other sources, notably Denmark. The products of the United States and of Denmark have been found to be the only absolutely pure butter imported into England, all others, including the product of British colonies, contain more or less injurious ingredients, used as preservatives."

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the matter of teaching domestic science to farm women, and expresses the desire that there may be opportunity for the undertaking of some definite lines of work in this direction.

The appropriation for meat inspection has been insufficient, though during the year all the beef and a great part of the pork and other food products exported to Europe have been examined according to law. The meat of animals slaughtered for inter-State trade has not all been inspected. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry "requires," says the Secretary, "the use of an experiment station where a considerable number of experimental animals can be constantly kept." He recommends that suitable grounds for such a station be purchased.

The appropriation for the weather service for the current year is $883,772, which is $109,748 less than the cost of the service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The appropriation for the current year is declared to be "inadequate to meet the demands of the people for a material extension of the benefits of the service. It is only with the utmost care, and by requiring from nine to twelve hours' work every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, at a majority of our stations, that the important duties of the service can be performed."

One of the more interesting parts of the report is that devoted to the chemical study of typical soils.

An investigation of the disposition which is made of street sweepings and other refuse of cities has been undertaken by the chemical division and will be prosecuted vigorously during the coming year. The division has placed itself in communication with all the cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 and over. It has also perfected arrangements for obtaining information in regard to disposition of street sweepings and sewage in the largest cities of Europe. It is hoped that a material advantage will accrue from this investigation, both to the cities, in respect of the method of disposing of the refuse, and to the farmers, in respect of securing a new fertilizing material at a low price.

Drowned Herself in a Reservoir.

The body of the woman found in the reservoir at Hartford, Conn., was identified as that of Miss Alice I. Patton. She had considerable means, and made her home at the Hotel Capitol. It is believed that she was slightly deranged. Miss Patton's family came from Waterbury, where her father was well known from keeping a famous book store called the "Bookhunt."

Daughter of a Revolutionary Sire.

Mrs. Mary Todd Hall died in Meridan, Conn., a few days ago. Mrs. Hall was the daughter of Thelus Todd, of Northford, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She was born February 1805. Her father was drafted when sixteen years old and was sent to Fort Griswold, New London.

His Killing No Crime.

Julian Guinan, the boy who shot and killed District Attorney Charles Jones at Carson City, Nev., recently, was exonerated by the Grand Jury. The shooting was done because it was alleged that Jones had ruined the boy's sister.

A. P. A. Headquarters Closed.

The A. P. A., as a national organization, has ceased to exist. Its headquarters at Washington has been closed and the property has been sold at auction to satisfy a debt.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Sixty employes in the Topographical Bureau were laid off because the Board of Apportionment reduced the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to employes to the effect that clerks receiving a stated salary who neglect to pay their debts, contracted for the necessary support of themselves and their families, without presenting satisfactory reasons therefore, will not be retained in office.

The Cabinet has decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the ice-imprisoned whalers.

Premier Laurier and the other Canadian officials left Washington for Ottawa; reports that their mission had proved a failure were officially denied.

Ex-Congressman Frank W. Mondell was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office by President McKinley.

Secretary Algers favors the transfer of the management of volunteer soldiers' homes to the War Department.

President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by the Universal Postal Congress recently held in Washington, thus completing its ratification on the part of the United States.

By orders issued at the Postoffice Department the salaries of eight-five clerks of all classes in the main office and stations of Brooklyn were raised, making an aggregate of $8500 increase.

Domestic.

John Burgess, a youth of nineteen years, shot and killed George Hart at Merridan, Mich. Hart, who was engaged to marry Burgess's sister, disguised himself as a cowboy and tried to frighten Burgess, who killed the supposed tramp.

A sensational suicide occurred at Augusta, Ga. William Moody shot himself through the back of the head while in bed in his room at his boarding house. He was one of the best-known men in town. About two months ago Moody married Miss Maggie Puryear. The two quarrelled and the wife went to her parents' house to spend the night. When Moody awoke he killed himself.

A robber who was carrying wheat from a barn in Newbern, Va., was killed by two men who had been employed to watch the place. He proved to be John M. Feagles, Postmaster of the town. When his rooms were searched a quantity of stolen goods was found.

The magnificent new Anchor Line steamer Bluff City, one of the finest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, which left St. Louis bound for New Orleans, with forty passengers and one thousand tons of miscellaneous freight, was burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill.

Morrow Brothers, of Clarksville, Tenn., have secured the contract for tobacco for the Italian Government. About fifteen million pounds of dark tobacco are required for next year.

At the Allen Farm, near Bryan, Texas, while gambling for pecans, a colored man named General Chetham, was stabbed and killed. Another colored man, Tom Sweat, was arrested for the crime, and while being conveyed to Millican by a posse was taken from his guards and strung up to the limb of a tree. The vigilantes are said to have been colored men.

William Wells, thirty-five years old, of Northville, and Andrew Poley, aged fifty, of Aquebogue, Long Island, farmers, were found dead in a catboat on the beach near Squire's Landing, on Peconic Bay. The boat was about half filled with water. Coroner Nugent summoned a jury and they rendered a verdict of death by exposure.

Snow storms have made some of the mountain roads in Vermont well-nigh impassable, and many drifts have been formed.

Henry Sherry, a lumberman, of Neenah, Wis., failed with liabilities of $1,000,000.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made an address at the meeting of the National Grange in Harrisburg, Penn.

Edward E. Jones, head clerk in the American Book Company, shot himself in the New York offices of the concern, leaving no explanation for his act. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in New York City determined to advance the price of belting twenty-five per cent. because of the duty placed on hides by Congress.

Fannie Eagle Horn and Eliza Flander, Indian girls, were arrested on complaint of Superintendent Pratt of the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School, and lodged in jail, on the charge of arson. A mysterious fire broke out in the girls' quarter. These girls started the fire with the intention of burning down the school, because permission to go home had been refused to them.

Arthur B. Moody, member of a well-known New Haven (Conn.) family, was arrested in that town for swindling an English artist and two young society women of New York City out of bonds and money in glittering but bogus investments.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of "The Little Church Around the Corner," the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in New York City, famous for years for its many theatrical funerals, died at the rectory, adjoining the church.

The jury at Chattanooga, in the case of Beasley against Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, returned a verdict in favor of Snodgrass, refusing to allow Beasley damages for personal injuries as asked.

Fritz Meyer, or Constantine Steiger, was convicted in New York City of the willful murder of Policeman Smith, and afterward admitted that he slew Bellringer Stelz, but refused to name his accomplice.

Joseph A. Iasigi, former Turkish Consul in Boston, was sentenced by Judge Sheldon in the Superior Criminal Court to State prison for a period not exceeding eighteen nor less than fourteen years.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., made a speech against jingoism.

Jean B. Guillemet, a boy whose lavish expenditure of money caused suspicion that he had been implicated in the murder of his uncle, J. B. Leplante, tax collector of St. Liboire, Quebec, made a complete confession of the crime to the police of Biddeford, Me., and afterward repeated it before his parents. Guillemet asserted that his aunt admitted her admiration for him and assured him if he would kill her husband she would come to Biddeford after a time and marry him.

Harry Potter, thirty-seven years old, was looking in a store window at Philadelphia. He held an umbrella with a steel rod in it over his head. Above him was an electric arc light. The end of the umbrella rod touched the iron frame of the lamp and a current of electricity passed through his body to the iron covering of a coal shaft in the sidewalk, killing him instantly.

Foreign.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Asch, Falkenau and Carlsbad, Bohemia, and in Saxony.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 28.

Lesson Text: "Salutary Warnings," I Peter iv., 1-8 (a Temperance Lesson)—Golden Text: I Peter iv., 7—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Having completed our study of the Acts of the Apostles, it certainly seems fitting that we should have at least one lesson from the writings of Peter, who was an apostle before Paul, who was used by the Spirit to be the messenger on the great day of Pentecost, who was also used to open the door to the gentiles, and with whom Paul at one time spent fifteen days in Jerusalem (Gal. i., 17, 18). But whether we study the writings of Peter or Paul, the same Spirit spoke through both and wrought in both, even as Paul said, "He that wrought effectually in Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, the same was mighty in me toward the gentiles" (Gal. ii., 8). In fact, we must bear in mind that whether we study Moses, or the prophets, or the gospels, or epistles, or Revelation, all were written by the very same holy Spirit of God.

1. "For as much then as Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourselves likewise with the same mind, for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin." The thought here takes us back to chapter iii., 18, where he said that Christ hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit. It seems to me that the thought is a continuation of the beginning of his epistle, where he emphasizes the living hope by the resurrection of Christ from the dead and dwells upon the inheritance thereby secured to us which ought to lift us above all present things, making us holy in all conversation.

2. "That he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God." Or as in Rom. vi., 11, "Dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." The saved sinner is a new creature or creation in Christ, old things passed away, all things new, and he is supposed to have left in the grave of his baptism into Christ all the self life, with its aims and desires, and henceforth ever to walk in newness of life (Rom. vi., 3, 4).

3. "For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revelings, banquetings and abominable idolatries." That is the life of many a citizen of this world today, just living to fulfill the desires of the flesh and of the mind (Eph. ii., 3), with no thought of God or of a future life. That, however, is not the writer's point here, but rather that those who bear the name of Christ are ofttimes guilty of living that same old life in some measure, to their own loss and to the great dishonor of Him whose beautiful name they bear.

4. "Wherein they think it strange that ye run not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you." In our day it is not only the people of this world who think it strange that their wives or husbands, or brothers or sisters, will not frequent the theatre and the ballroom any more since they have received Christ, but many whose names are on the church registers and who are seen at the communion table and yet continue in this old godless life are harder to put up with in their cruel words and conduct toward those who will walk no longer with them in their worldliness.

5. "Who shall give account to Him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead." As we found in the Acts, there shall be a resurrection both of the just and the unjust, but not at the same time. There shall be a judgment also of living and dead, just and unjust, but not all at the same time. If we are Christ's our judgment for sin is past at Calvary, where He suffered for our sins, but all who are His must appear before His judgment seat, to be judged for their works since they received Him (Rom. xiv., 10; II Cor. v., 10). After that we will come with Him to judge the living nations for their treatment of Israel (Math. xxv., 31). At the end of the thousand years all the unsaved will appear before the white throne ere they are sent into the lake of fire to have their portion with the devil and his angels (Rev. xx., 11-15). If people had any faith at all in God and His word, one would suppose that the statement, "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil" (Eccl. xii., 14), would lead them to consider their ways, and if Christians believed what is written in I Cor. iii., 14, 15, they would surely mend their ways and quit their worldliness, lest they be saved as by fire, much to their shame.

6. "For, for this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the Spirit." The best light I have upon chapter iii., 19, is that found in chapter i., 11, which, if I understand it, teaches that the same Spirit who was in Christ was also in Noah, as well as in all the profits, and through him preached to the antediluvians, who, in the days of Christ's humiliation were spirits in prison. May they not be the dead here referred to who, when they were alive, had the gospel preached to them, some of whom must have believed during those 120 years, but possibly died before the deluge? I confess that the waters are deep here, but some day we shall know more fully.

7. "But the end of all things is at hand. Be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer." In view of the possibility of our sojourn in these mortal bodies ending any day, or the possibility of the whole church being caught up any day, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness? Whatever gifts or graces God has bestowed upon us, let us minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God (verse 10). Let us not think trials strange, but endure all meekly, counting them a privilege, and, even if we suffer for doing well, God will be well pleased if we take it meekly (chapter ii., 20).

8. "And, above all things, have fervent love among yourselves, for love shall cover a multitude of sins." Humility before God (chapter v., 5, 6) and love to our fellows must be very pleasing in the sight of God, for both are so Christlike. Though He was rich (how rich we cannot imagine), yet for our sakes He became poor that thus He might make us rich, and it was His love to us when we were dead in sins that did it—the love that shed His blood for us, that blood which alone can take away sins. This is the love that covers sins, and if we have any love to Him worth mentioning we will not worry much over chapter iii., 19, or iv., 6, but just hold fast and wait for light and live to get souls under the blood which cleanseth from all sin.—Lesson Helper.

Vesuvius Spouting Lava.

Mout Vesuvius is in great activity. A mass of lava is pouring out of the Atrio del Cavallo crater, which opened in 1895. Two wide streams are flowing down in the direction of Vitrova and Piano del Inestre.

The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, [illegible] - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

A Turkey's Soliloquy on Thanksgiving.

To-day my earthly career draws to a close. To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day and I am to be served up and eaten by a family who have as little mercy as a tribe of South Sea cannibals. To think that I should be served like this, and by people who always seemed kind to me! I see the reason now for all their supposed kindness. I can now understand why I have been gorged with corn, wheat and other grains for the past three months. Little did I think it would be the death of me. O the deceiving, ungrateful wretches! To think they would treat me thus! This is the reward I get for all the music I have given them on bright summer mornings, for all the worms and grass-hoppers that I have destroyed in their garden. Verily mankind is ungrateful.

I thought I was having a fine time when I used to drive the ducks and chickens away from the corn trough and eat their share of the corn, but I see my mistake; and what an awful mistake it is!

Alas, I, like many others, see the error of my ways when it is too late.

Many happy days have I spent in this old barnyard, and many peaceful nights in this chicken-coop. When the fierce blasts of winter howled and raged there was always a warm spot reserved for me. That is all in the past. Those happy days have gone forever. I have taken my last stroll around the snow-covered straw stack, and have spent my last night in the old chicken-coop. I have descended from my accustomed perch for the last time. In a few short hours my once happy life will be ended.

Ah! there is John, the hired man, grinding his ax now. Ugh! it makes the cold chills creep over me to think of it.

There stands the old oak block that he uses to aid him in his murderous designs. I well remember the day, last summer, when old "White Wings" was killed with that same ax. I thought it was fine sport to watch his headless body jumping around on the grass, but I suppose I will dance to the same music myself before long.

If there was only some way of making my escape from this pen, all might yet be well; but they took good care that I should be securely locked up last night.

Everyone else seems to be happy and contented to-day. See those children hopping and skipping around on the lawn. I suppose they are thankful that they will get a chance to gnaw on me awhile to-morrow. I hope they will have a month's sickness afterward. There comes the hired girl after a pail of water. I always had a grudge against her. I remember the first day she came here. I nearly scared her out of her wits. After that, it was always her delight to throw stones and sticks at me every opportunity, though I was only in fun the day I sent her scurrying into the kitchen. I hope she gets a bone in her throat to-morrow and chokes to death. There is one consolation anyhow. She will have to spend three or four hours getting me in condition for dinner. She will wish before she is through, that there was no such thing as Thanksgiving Day. I'm a great deal tougher than they think I am and will cause trouble for the whole family.

Well, all I have to say is that I belong to a family which is greatly misused. Could they not just as well have a roast pig or a sheep, as to pounce upon the harmless turkey, for their annual feast? We are the greatest ornaments, the finest musicians, the most graceful bird, and altogether the superior of any other animal in the barnyard. Why is it, then, that we are selected to furnish the central attraction for a set of half-starved, greedy thieves, who assemble the last Thursday of each November to devour us, as if we were only a turnip or cabbage.

There is that old speckled rooster crowing out there. Yes, my friend, crow while you have a chance. Your turn will come one of these fine days. That bald-headed, spectacled person that John calls the parson will be along some Sunday, then it will be your turn to grace the festive board with your palatable presence.

How I wish I had something to eat. John has neglected me shamefully for the past few days.

Well, I must prepare for the worst, for here comes John with his ax. I'll just take one more look around this old barnyard where I have spent so many hours, and one more stroll around this pen and then I will consign myself to my fate.—*The Normal.*

MARKLESBURG.

Monday night, and rain falling. On five successive Mondays rain has fallen.

John A. Isett continues to wear the belt. Turkeys to date, six; squirrels, pheasants and rabbits, too many to count.

David Foreman, son of the late Judge Foreman, was badly injured by a stone car jumping the track while crossing a trestle near Cove station, Friday last.

The lime quarry, operated in Penn township for a number of years by the Kemble Iron company, has been abandoned. The company are opening a quarry in Hopewell township.

Our wide-awake and gray-haired neighbor, Thomas M. Enyeart, has purchased a first-class fifteen horsepower engine and boiler to drive his saw mill, choppers and other machinery connected with his mill.

Mrs. Alice Davis, daughter of Andrew Grove, of Penn township, has been dangerously ill for the past ten days. Her physician says the crisis is past, and that she will get well. This will be welcome news to her many friends.

The citizens of Marklesburg and James Creek were sorry to hear of the death of their friend and neighbor, Lawrence S. Swope. "Larry," as he was familiarly called, was known and esteemed by everyone here for his many excellent traits of character. To the writer the deceased was a familiar friend for thirty-nine years and we loved him as a brother. Ever genial, kind and affectionate, none could know him but to love him.

"Green be the turf above the,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Wilson will offer the following properties for sale at the Court House on Friday, December 3, at one o'clock:

A tract of 133 acres in Barree township, and house and lot in Saulsburg, the property of John Houck.

Two houses and four lots in Rockhill, property of David Johns, with notice to Elizabeth E. Myers, et. al., terre tenants.

House and lot in Smithfield, and house and two lots in South Huntingdon, property of William H. and Effie Fritchey.

Mill, house and 3 acres in Jackson township, property of W. B. and R. F. Little.

A tract of 66 acres, a tract of 3 acres and a tract of woodland, property of S. H. Price, William A. Price, Joshua A. Price and Robert Vaughen and Mary E. Vaughen, et. al., terre tenants.

Marriage Licenses.

Gordon Boxley and Julia Hamis, both of Huntingdon.

William D. Hart and Bertha Annie Getic, both of Hopewell township.

Charles Carmon, Huntingdon, and Carrie E. Bare, Shade Gap.

John A. Mason, Smithfield township, and Flora E. Thompson, Juniata township.

Oscar J. Graffius and Mrs. Ida May McCoy, both of Spruce Creek, Pa.

Samuel Gregory, M. D., and Annie E. Foster, Cottage, Pa.

Three Cents on the Dollar.

Congressman Hicks, acting as an auditor to distribute the funds of the Gardner, Morrow & Co., bank of Hollidaysburg, sat on Tuesday of last week, when five hundred depositors presented claims amounting to $400,000. The sum for distribution was $14,000. Several depositors demurred when they learned that they would only receive 3 cents on the $1. Auditor Hicks suggested that the unwilling ones donate their claims to the Altoona hospital.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

NOTICE.—The first and final account of E. H. Crownover, assignee of Samuel B. Peters, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 6th day of November, 1897, will be allowed by said Court on the 6th day of December, 1897, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa., } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.
Nov. 6. 11-17-3t

NOTICE.—The second and final account of John R. Flenner, assignee of The H. H. Lane Mfg. Co., having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 14th day of October, 1897, will be allowed by the said Cuurt on the 6th day of December, 1897, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa.,· } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.
Nov. 6. 11-17-3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi December 7, 1897, and absolutely December 11, 1897.

1 WRIGHT. First and final account of Philip Brown, guardian of the minor children of Mrs. Annie M. Wright, deceased. (Dale C. Wright.)
2 CALDWELL. The second and last account of Israel C. Caldwell, administrator of David Caldwell, deceased, as stated by S. Horace Caldwell and W. L. Hicks, executors of said Israel C. Caldwell, now deceased.
3 WEIGHT. First and partial account of H. C. Weight, administrator of Henry Weight, late of Clay township, deceased.
4 MOTHERSBAUGH. First and partial account of C. O. Templeton, administrator c. t. a. of Sanford Mothersbaugh, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
5 FOCHT. Final account of Martin L. Focht and Samuel D. Focht, executors of the last will of Adam Focht, and trustee to sell real estate.
6 FINK. Final account of George L. Smith, guardian of Emma Fink, one of the children of Benjamin F. Fink, late of Cass township, deceased.
7 MORROW. First and final account of William M. Phillips, executor of the will of Charles Morrow, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
8 WESTON. Second and final account of Samuel Ralston, executor of the estate of George W. Weston, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.
9 MILLER. First account of B. B. Miller and R. G. Miller, executors of Abram B. Miller, late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
10 GREENE. Final account of Eli E. Shore, administrator of the estate of Miriam Greene, late of the township of Clay, deceased, with distribution annexed.
11 BRYAN. First and final administration account of David McMurtrie Gregg, executor of the last will and testament of Harriet Bryan, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., with distribution annexed.
12 McFARLAND. Final account of Rev. Dr. N. A. McDonald, guardian of Bessie Lois McFarland and Willa Hays McFarland, minor children of William K. McFarland, late of Bangkok, Siam, dec'd., as filed by S. C. Montgomery and W. G. Ewing, executors of said Dr. N. A. McDonald, now deceased; said ward, Willa Hays McFarland, being also deceased.
13 ANDERSON. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, trustee for Mrs. Alice A. Miller, under the will of John P. Anderson, deceased.
14 REX. First and partial account of Jere B. Rex, executor of the estate of W. H. Rex, late of the borough of Mapleton, dec'd.
15 PEIGHTAL. First and partial account of H. A. and S. C. Peightal, executors of Samuel Peightal, late of Walker township, deceased.
16 MARTIN. First and final account of H. S. Lang, administrator of Robert Martin, late of Walker township, deceased.

Register's office, Nov. 9, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on December 7, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely February 6, 1898.

1 SNARE. Inventory of the personal property of Henry Snare, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine E. Snare.
2 JONES. Inventory of the personal property of Dr. Z. T. Jones, late of the borough of Shade Gap, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Jones.
3 SOLLERS. Inventory of the real estate and personal property of Jacob Sollers, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased, as taken by his widow, Hannah J. Sollers.
4 HILEMAN. Inventory of the personal property of James Hileman, late of the township of Cromwell, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha J. Hileman.
5 GERLOCK. Inventory of the personal property of Edward Gerlock, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Mollie B. Gerlock.

Office of Clerk O. C., Nov. 9, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

Wm Reed & Sons

Coats and Capes.

Busy days these in this department. It will pay you to come, too. We have just what you want and our reputation is a guarantee as to the prices. We offer almost a thousand garments for your choice, of the newest things of the best cloak makers.

Plush Capes,

Nicely trimmed, at $2.75, $3, $5. These will surprise you for cheapness. Better ones at $7.50, $8 and $10, which are unsurpassed values. We offer this week a special value in

Astrakhan Capes,

30 inches long, ample sweep, at $3.50. These are trimmed around collar and down front with nice thibet fur. A handsome

Kersey Jacket

Can be bought at $3.75. This coat is a cheap one. At $5 we offer a large variety of Jackets and Capes in smooth and rough cloths in exceptionally stylish things.

—ON—

Saturday, December 4th,

We will have our

Christmas Opening

Never before has Huntingdon seen such a tremendous lot of such pretty, cheap articles as we will offer this season. Fix the date in your mind.

We hill have more to say about the opening next week.

Dress Goods, Furs, Blankets, Mackintoshes, will claim your attention now. Our lines in these are most complete.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

—JAEGER—

FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR,

ONE DOLLAR A SUIT, OR

50 Cents a Piece.

This is the best value ever offered for the money. A window full, and plenty more in the store, at

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

Excellence in Clothing.

It isn't difficult to obtain, if you take our route. Easy in price, too. Not a suit but what is the dependable kind—honestly made, trimmed and lined. There's a satisfactory clothing route, and an unsatisfactory one. Ours is the satisfactory one.

Easy-to-Buy Suits.

Any price you feel like paying—beginning at $4.50. But this fact can be relied upon: No matter the price you pay, it's absolutely the best for the money that it's possible to obtain. Perfectly fitting—made up in such perfect manner that you get the best of service—tailored in such matchless style that you get fitting qualities. At any price, but always the best for the money.

Easy-to-Buy Overcoats.

They have style, fit and comfort—three good points about a good Overcoat. They have reasonable prices—that's another good point. We've an overcoat stock to interest you. No matter the overcoat you have in mind, the chances are you'll find it at our store, and you'll find the prices right. All elegant range of styles—in Meltons, Kerseys, Friezes, Chinchillas—in the newest Autumn and Winter shapes.

Underwear Season Is Here,

Sure. Try our kind. They are reasonable in price, matchless in quality. A superb one, knitted to fit, at 25 cents per garment. If you want to go higher, we've plenty of them. Same way with Mackintoshes. A good one, with strapped, stitched and cemented seams, for $3.25. Better if you want them.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 24, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The village campmeeting services in the U. B. church closed last night.

—It is said that over 10,000 bushels of apples have been shipped from this county this fall.

—Levi Johnston, who for the past few months has been employed in Ohio, returned home last week.

—Edward Buchanan, who for the past year has been employed in Oneida township, has returned home.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

—A good way to express your thanks is to contribute towards lightening the burdens of the poor and unfortunate.

—Revival services are being held this week in the Presbyterian church of this place. We hope much good may result.

—Miss Bessie Burchfield, of Mifflintown, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Treverton during a portion of the past week.

—The first snow of the season fell Monday night and Tuesday morning rabbit dogs and guns were in demand. The sun soon dispelled the spotless robe.

—Mrs. Catharine Fisher desires us through these columns to express her gratitude to friends and neighbors for kindnesses rendered her during her recent sad bereavement.

—H. S. Laird, assistant supervisor of the Maryland division has been promoted to the Middle division P. R. R., to perform some special work, with headquarters at Harrisburg.

—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Mifflin County Sabbath School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church at Newton Hamilton December 1, 2 and 3, 1897.

—A son of William Longenecker, of Petersburg, while playing with a revolver in school on Thursday last, accidentally shot himself in the hand. The ball entered the palm of the hand and came out at the elbow.

—Robert J. McCurdy, of Osceola Mills, spent a few days of last week with friends in Mapleton. Mr. McCurdy was a resident of this town more than a score of years ago and has many friends among the older citizens.

—Charles Gillam, of Tyrone, spent a day of last week scouring the woods in this vicinity in quest of game. Charley was fully convinced there was something the matter with his gun as he was compelled to return home empty handed.

—Frank H. Logan, of Harrisburg, came up to Mapleton Sunday morning and enjoyed a three days' visit among his many friends in this place. Frank is engaged in the grocery business in the Capitol city and is getting along nicely.

—The Odd Fellows' hall at Mount Union will be dedicated to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. A goodly number of the members of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., have signified their intention of being present on this occasion.

—William Shaver, of Hill valley, was kicked on the head by a vicious stallion on Tuesday of last week, inflicting wounds which for a while it was feared would prove fatal. He survived the injuries, however, and is on a fair way to recovery.

—B. Frank Swope, of Baroda, Michigan, supervisor of the Indiana and Lake Michigan division of the Vandalia line, who had been summoned to Orbisonia to attend the funeral of his father, spent a few days of last week among his friends in Mapleton.

—Charles L. Clarkson, only son of Rev. B. F. Clarkson, of Baltimore, was married last Wednesday to Miss Sallie F. Vogler, of the Monumental city. Mr. Clarkson's many friends in this vicinity extend congratulations and best wishes to him and his bride.

—A little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents sent to Mr. Bush, a merchant of Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Joseph A. Lucas and family were guests of H. S. Stubbs' family over Sunday. For the past few years they have resided in West Virginia but have recently moved to Huntingdon.

—David Beaty died at his home in Mount Union about 9 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of several years duration. The cause of his illness was gangrene which originated from having his feet frozen.

—William Cozzens, of Huntingdon, who was shot in the arm recently by Thomas Robison, of the same place, is at the Presbyterian hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment. The ball has been located by means of the X-rays, but has not yet been removed.

—Lewis W. Morgan, a highly esteemed citizen of Mount Union, is lying critically ill at his home in that place. Mr. Morgan was a resident of Mapleton before there was a town here, having boarded in a shanty which stood at the eastern end of Spring street.

—A new grist mill, four stories high, is being erected at Newton Hamilton by Messrs. W. Fravil and Hobart Gearhart, of Centre county. Two new dwelling houses and a new school house are other improvements in the same place, which will soon be under way.

—Widows of veterans will do well to be on their guard against a swindler traveling through the state who represents that he can have their pension increased. He charges a fee of five dollars for preliminary expenses, and that is the last the widow sees or hears of him.

—J. G. Hicks, agent at this station, is off on a ten days' leave of absence, a portion of which he is spending with Grandmother Simpson, of Mill Creek, in New York. During his absence his duties at this station are being discharged by L. W. Brimmer, of McVeytown.

—The prospects for an early settlement of the wage scale among the glass workers of Western Pennsylvania are growing brighter. We hope the differences may be speedily adjusted, as such a settlement means a good business for the sand industries of this section of the state.

—J. Wesley Wright, of Henderson township, and Miss Katie Sloan, of Union township, were united in marriage at the home of David Sloan last Thursday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. H. Grimwood, pastor of the Mill Creek Baptist church. Both these people are well and favorably known throughout this section and many friends join with us in extending congratulations and best wishes to them.

—The entertainment given by the ladies of Mount Union in the Odd Fellows' hall at that place last Friday evening was a great success in every particular. The character of the entertainment and the rendition of the excellent programme showed careful preparation on the part of the participants. The proceeds amounted to about thirty-five dollars which the ladies will apply towards paying for a carpet for the hall Lodge room.

—Monday morning a party of hunters from this place started for Licking creek, via Ryde station, for a week's outing in the wilds of Black Log mountain. In the party were J. G. Gillam, G. W. Morgan, George Miller, A. B. Miller and John M. Miller. They don't intend returning for Thanksgiving but expect to have sufficient game by the end of the week to enable them to sit quietly by the stove and give thanks during the remainder of the winter.

—Tyrone correspondent to the Altoona *Tribune:* Last Wednesday evening Night Yardmaster George Hull received a message that a passenger on St. Louis express had lost a pocketbook containing $118 between Union Furnace and Birmingham. Mr. Hull, with the members of the shifting crew, immediately went on a voyage of discovery and succeeded in finding every cent of the lost money, which consisted of bills, scattered promiscuously along the tracks.

—William A. Foster, auditor of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, died last Wednesday morning at his residence, 1511 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia. Mr. Foster has been gradually weakening for some time, and his death was not unexpected. He was 42 years old and has been connected with the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad for twenty-five years. He was widely known in railroad circles and was highly esteemed. He was prominent in the Masonic order.

—The police department of Altoona were last week apprised of the fact that a woman living in that city was slowly dying in squalor and want. The Chief-of-Police made an investigation and discovered that the truth of the matter had never been told. The woman was on her death bed, from that dread disease consumption, and her dying hours were made hideous by hunger and privation, and added to this, she stated she had been brutally treated by her husband.

—Dale, son of John Carothers, of Lewistown, was buried yesterday. The young man was aged 16 years last May and was employed with his father at the Mt. Rock mills. Saturday he was in usual health and about 5 o'clock in the evening went upstairs in the mill to attend to some duties. Not returning in due time search was made for him and he was found on the upper floor in an unconscious condition. He was taken to his home and died at 8 o'clock the same evening. Death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel. Deceased was a nephew of Mrs. D. B. Miller, of Mapleton, and his parents were former residents of Mill Creek.

—The Newport *Ledger* says: In the Supreme court at Pittsburg on Monday, the Common Pleas Court of Perry county was affirmed in the decision of the case in which W. H. Saylor was plaintiff and the Pennsylvania Canal Company defendant. The verdict of the lower court was in favor of the canal company. Saylor was a boatman and sued to recover damages from the canal company, for the closing of the canal west of the Millerstown dam, therefore curtailing traffic. A number of boatmen clubbed together in this suit, which was brought in Saylor's name. Of course the costs will be paid by the boatmen. This action of the Supreme court, we think, decides that the canal company (virtually the P. R. R. Co.,) can abandon the ditch just whenever it sees fit.

—Last Thursday night while services were in progress in the U. B. church some contemptible thief, who apparently regards neither God nor man, extinguished the street lamp in front of the church and then stole the lamp from the post. A person who would steal church property hasn't got the first principle of manhood about him and is fit only for the society of villians, thieves and devils. If the perpetrator of the deed can be found out he should be punished to the fullest extent the law will permit. The same night W. T. Boring drove to town to attend church and while at services his horse was unhitched and driven about town. Mr. Boring stopped at J. W. Baker's after services and just as he was leaving the house the horse was driven past. Mr. Boring spoke to the horse and it stopped. The occupant of the buggy urged the horse forward and again Mr. Boring spoke to it and it stopped. The occupant then jumped from the buggy and ran away. Mr. Boring has positive knowledge as to who the perpetrator of this deed was, and he owes it to the community to have him punished before a repetition of the offence occurs.

—The store of B. O'Connor & Sons, in this place, was entered by burglars last night. An entrance was effected to the ware-room by removing a pane of glass from the window but they failed in the attempt to force the door between the ware room and store room. The transom glass was then taken out from above the rear door in the store room and an entrance gained. A hole was drilled in the top of the safe and the door of the safe was blown off by powder. The money drawer was also forced open. In the explosion three large window lights were blown out and the desk overturned. Evidently the thieves wanted nothing but money as so far as can be seen no goods were disturbed. There were between two and three dollars in small change in the safe and two cents in the money drawer, and this seems to be the extent of the robbery. In the postoffice department there were twelve stamps and four pennies which they overlooked. The damage to Messrs. O'Connor will probably amount to about one hundred dollars. No clue to the perpetrators of this deed has as yet been found but it was evidently the work of experienced hands. It is a pity that the country cannot rid itself of the drones who prey upon the earnings of those who give labor and energy to make a livelihood.

State Treasurer Vote.

The following is the official table showing the vote for the different candidates for State Treasurer in each county:

	Beacom	Brown	Swallow
Adams	2380	2296	679
Allegheny	27,036	10,124	1393
Armstrong	4026	2821	338
Beaver	3851	2333	393
Bedford	2837	2050	640
Berks	4992	9187	1329
Blair	3429	2118	4937
Bradford	3439	1347	987
Bucks	6224	4910	686
Butler	2851	2066	389
Cambria	5223	5734	2542
Cameron	469	272	214
Carbon	2464	2984	1005
Centre	2204	2110	1469
Chester	5561	2187	2407
Clarion	1743	2766	323
Clearfield	3674	3011	4210
Clinton	1272	1173	1708
Columbia	1666	2850	1805
Crawford	6474	6542	603
Cumberland	3503	2380	3707
Dauphin	6107	2139	7239
Delaware	5495	1466	1421
Elk	1388	2442	487
Erie	7118	5913	850
Fayette	7468	6696	784
Forest	427	222	385
Franklin	3074	1973	1677
Fulton	576	612	167
Greene	1007	2148	101
Huntingdon	2016	710	2479
Indiana	3269	1189	722
Jefferson	2623	1594	1453
Juniata	939	711	1404
Lackawana	11,813	11,628	4758
Lancaster	9707	3411	2136
Lawrence	2980	1279	686
Lebanon	3203	1273	2293
Lehigh	6090	7812	818
Luzerne	11,190	12,512	5663
Lycoming	2245	2391	5203
McKean	3110	1820	2114
Mercer	3835	2571	669
Mifflin	1086	674	1002
Monroe	851	1633	261
Montgomery	8539	6354	2737
Montour	652	901	998
Northampton	5381	5421	1382
N'humberland	3537	2406	4470
Perry	1801	1008	1569
Philadelphia	108,000	37,047	15,708
Pike	224	503	117
Potter	1793	1415	348
Schuylkill	9251	10,340	3044
Snyder	1474	504	558
Somerset	2873	1104	363
Sullivan	669	769	268
Susquehanna	3807	2068	702
Tioga	2904	750	1267
Union	1152	261	928
Venango	2413	1661	1179
Warren	3548	1630	1202
Washington	6576	4372	648
Wayne	1212	676	713
Westmoreland	8876	7266	1196
Wyoming	1005	750	543
York	5545	8475	2483
Total	372,448	242,731	118,969

Thomas, Soc. Labor, 5,152; Steelsmith, Liberty, 653; Thompson, Independent, 15,122.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—SLOAN—At the home of the bride's brother, November 18, 1897, by Rev. H. Grimwood, J. Wesley Wright, of Mill Creek, and Miss Katie Sloan, of Mapleton.

A Good Place to Buy Shoes. A thorough, good store in Huntingdon, at which to buy Shoes, is right next door to the postoffice.

Shoes bought at this store have the right quality, the right price, and the latest style. If you have never bought there try the store once. You won't regret it.

Next to Postoffice. **C. S. WILLIAMS,**

HUNTINGDON, PA.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

GERMANS LAND IN CHINA.

Admiral Diederichs Takes Possession of Kiaochou Bay.

CONSIDERED AN ACT OF WAR.

The Kaiser's Demonstration to Avenge the Murder of Missionaries—The Admiral Occupied Kaiochou With 600 Tars Unopposed—The Chinese Garrison at Once Skedaddle Over the Hills.

SHANGHAI, China (By Cable).—Admiral Diederichs, commanding the German Asiatic Squadron, upon arriving in Kiaochou Bay, on the Shantung coast, whither he had been ordered for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the recent murder of two German missionaries, found three forts occupied by Chinese troops. He arranged his ships opposite the forts and trained his guns upon them. Then he sent an ultimatum to the Chinese commander, calling upon him to evacuate the forts in three hours, after which he landed 600 men with six guns, who marched toward the forts.

The Chinese watched the sailors and marines for a few moments until they became convinced that the "foreign devils" were advancing in earnest, and then the three garrisons bolted across the hills behind the forts. The Germans quickly occupied the positions and hoisted their flag, which was saluted by the warships. The Chinese General and his family alone did not flee, and it is said that they received German protection.

Official Chinese here consider that Germany, by landing an armed force and capturing the forts, has committed an act of war, but they do not believe that the Pekin Government will treat it as such.

British and American warships have been ordered to proceed to Kiaochou Bay to watch developments there. It is said that the region is immensely rich in minerals. The harbor is one of the best on the whole coast. It is believed that the Germans intend to stay there.

It is now asserted that the murder of the two German missionaries near Yen-Chu-Fu was not the work of bandits, as originally understood, but was deliberately planned by Li Pung Hing, Governor of the province, prior to his departure for Seet-Chouan, of which he has been appointed Viceroy.

Shantung is one of the largest coast provinces of China, and about a third of it forms a very large peninsula jutting out into the Yellow Sea. This peninsula gives Shantung an unusual proportion of sea coast. The Great Canal from Pekin to Hangchow passes through the province.

If Germany were permitted to possess herself permanently of a harbor in China, she could hardly make a better selection. Steamers in Kiaochou Bay are hardly more than a day's sail from Tientsin, the port of Pekin on the north, or from Shanghai on the south. It is true that Shantung abounds with minerals, but little has yet been done to develop the mining interest.

LORD ASHBOURNE.

He Will Probably Be Canada's Next Governor-General.

Baron Ashbourne, according to an English paper, is to be the next Governor-General of Canada, and the Earl of Aberdeen will not be succeeded by the Duke of Leeds, as was reported some time ago. Lord Ashbourne's chief qualification for his new post, is a charm of manner

LORD ASHBOURNE.

which has made him popular with even the most vehement of his political opponents. He is now Lord Chancellor for Ireland, and will probably be succeeded in that office by Gerald Balfour, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Honorable Edward Gibson, Baron Asbourne, was born in Dublin in 1838. He entered Parliament in 1875, and in 1877 was made Attorney-General for Ireland. He was the chief spokesman for the Opposition from 1880 to 1885, when Irish questions were under debate. He received his title upon the accession of Lord Salisbury to office in 1885, and, in addition, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a post which he was given a second time, when Salisbury again became Premier in 1895.

NEW JERSEY GAMBLERS DEFEATED

Court Refuses to Order a Recount on the Anti-Gambling Amendment.

Justices Van Syckel, Dixon and Collins, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, denied the application for a recount of the votes on the anti-gambling amendment to the State Constitution. The opinion, which was written by Justice Van Syckle, represents the unanimous sentiment of the Court.

In the opinion no view is expressed as to the power of the Court to order a recount. It is held, however, that the matter of having a recount is not a matter of private or individual concern, but is one of public policy, and concerns only the Government. This leads to the conclusion that the applicants have no standing in court. The opinion goes on to say that the matter, being one of public policy, the Legislature had a right to say how the vote should be canvassed and a proclamation of the result made by the Governor, and the canvass having been made and the Governor's proclamation having been issued in accordance with the result of the canvass, the matter is now closed.

CYCLING NOTES.

As a rule, the coaster endangers no life but his own.

At Sydney, Australia, on September 15 Bill Martin, it is said, rode a mile on the highway with the wind at his back in 1.19 The road was a slight incline.

Somebody who likes to juggle with figures has computed from some basis—he does not say what—that there are 10,000,000 bicycles in use in all the world.

At a recent wedding in Bellport, Long Island, four generations were represented, all bicycle riders. O. H. P. Robinson, the chief celebrant, is eighty-six years old.

The Italian rider, Fontana, recently rode from Florence to London and back in eighteen days thirteen hours, the distance being 2625 miles. He rode only in the daytime.

As the prices of tandem wheels have decreased, their popularity and the number in use have increased proportionately, and tandem riding next season will probably be indulged in to a far greater extent than ever before.

In Belgium you have to be particularly careful what you say. Two firms which referred in their advertisements to the chainless bicycle as an "apple car" have been obliged to pay damages to the makers of the particular machine libelled.

Arrangements are being made to print 1,000,000 good roads pamphlets for distribution among the farmers throughout the country. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has promised to mail the literature without expenses to the L. A. W.

Finland is about the last place where one would expect to find cycling popular, yet the British Vice Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, has reported that cycles are increasing in favor throughout Finland, and in Helsingfors alone there are nearly 4000 wheels.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, has issued an order directing contractors for street sprinkling that hereafter in sprinkling the streets they shall leave a space of four feet on each side of the thoroughfare, next to the curb, dry, for the use of cyclists.

Many devices in the line of brakes will be offered next season, from the old fashioned handle-bar lever brake to the back pedaling and pneumatic brake, so that intending purchasers will do well to look over the entire line before accepting a brake attachment.

In New Jersey, where unusually steep hills abound in places, signs are displayed warning wheelmen not to coast under penalty of a $5 fine. In other parts of the country simple warnings are given, and if any rider is reckless enough to coast when he cannot do so in safety he is at liberty to take the risk and the possible consequences.

A canvass of the trade in New York City has been made and shows that of fifty leading manufacturers, fourteen will market bevel-geared wheels, four will have other styles of chainless wheels, nine will offer as an option an enclosed chain wheel, fourteen will sell chain wheels with improved details and put on gear cases at extra cost, and nine will simply claim exceptional workmanship as a feature.

THE LABOR WORLD.

London has 7000 union carpenters.

Chicago brushmakers are fighting convict labor.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers have refused to work overtime.

Washington unionists have established a workingmen's library.

Six unionists are members of the new City Council of Detroit, Mich.

Indianapolis (Ind.) stage supers struck for fifty cents a night instead of twenty-five.

The Big Four Railroad will erect a Y. M. C. A. building at Cleveland, Ohio, for its employes.

Detroit (Mich.) coopers forced a firm to drop machinery that would deprive a number of work.

Twenty thousand union carpenters have declared in favor of a further restriction of immigration.

Boston machinists are already holding meetings in favor of demanding the eight-hour day on May 1 next.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis has directed that the boycott is an illegal weapon.

The Government of New South Wales has decided to convert the abandoned Pitt town settlement into a labor colony or farm for casual out-of-works.

Pittsburg policemen want the eight-hour day, and unionists will aid them in the fight. United Labor League will prosecute the city for violating the eight-hour law.

The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, at Louisville, Ky., elected Henry A. Hicks, of New York City, to succeed General Master Workman Sovereign, who declined re-election.

William R. Cremer, ex-Member of the British Parliament, and Secretary of the International Arbitration League, arrived on the steamship St. Paul, bringing an address signed by 7000 workmen in favor of an arbitration treaty.

If in his inspections the factory inspector of Indiana finds children under the age of sixteen and over fourteen that appear to be in poor health, he may require a certificate of some physician that the children are physically able to work.

The employes at Andrews Brothers' Company's blast furnace, Youngstown, Ohio, have received notice of a ten per cent. advance in wages. It is understood that other blast-furnace companies will soon advance the wages of their employes.

The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company operators at Benwood, W. Va., have agreed upon an advance of ten per cent. in wages to their employes. The advance went into effect November 15. Nearly 2000 men are benefited.

The Meadow Lawn farm at Mattoon, Ill., consisting of 250 acres, which has been in litigation for the past five years, has been sold under the hammer to Grand Chief P. M. Arthur in trust for the benefit of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for $17,450. It is the intention of the Brotherhood to establish on this farm a home for dependent engineers, their widows and orphans, and for this reason there was no competition in the sale.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The will of Charles A. Dana shows that he left property valued at over $1,000,000.

Dr. Edward Everett Hall preached his first sermon fifty-five years ago at Berlin, Mass.

Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of South Africa, is seeking to defeat President Kruger for re-election in the Transvaal.

Mrs. Frances Willard said she would give $3000 toward the $300,000 fund necessary for the W. C. T. U. to retain the Chicago Temple.

The Duke of Cambridge completed his sixtieth year of military service on November 3. He was gazetted a brevet Colonel on November 3, 1837.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

50 Warehouses Burned With a Loss of $25,000,000.

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES IN RUINS.

Largest Damage by Fire Since the Great London Fire of 1666—Started by an Explosion Near a Gas Engine—Under Control After Four Hours and a Half—St. Giles's Church Badly Damaged.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—London had a blaze Friday afternoon bigger and more destructive than any recorded in its annals since the historic fire that followed the great plague in 1666. Streets a quarter of a mile in length were involved, 150 great warehouses were destroyed, 300 important firms and hundreds of minor ones were burned out and damaged at a loss estimated at close upon $25,000,000. Seven acres were burned over.

The vicarage of the famous church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, was destroyed, and the church itself, known for its associations with the poet Milton, caught fire and was saved with much difficulty by the firemen. The principal damage was done to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font, and Milton's statue.

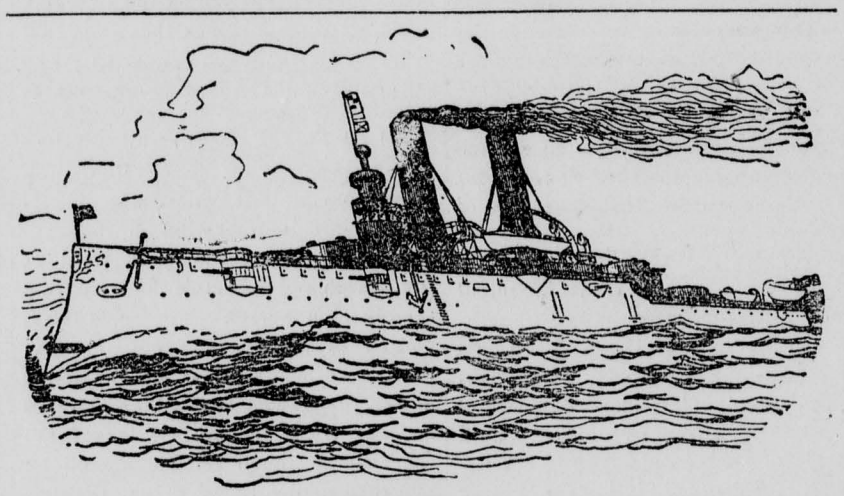
The warehouses gutted or laid in ruins number fully 150. They were filled with merchandise for the Christmas trade and employed large forces of clerks for the holiday season. It is estimated that the number of persons thrown out of work is at least 2000. This is regarded as the most serious aspect of the disaster. Many of these persons lost all their belongings.

Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unsaleable on the Stock Exchange after the fire was well under way.

Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns.

The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent. Two feather firms alone have lost $75,000.

The flames broke out just after 1 o'clock, p. m. They were fanned by a strong wind and, fed by the inflammable stocks of fancy goods and light material, were soon gaining rapid headway. They owed their origin to the explosion of a gas engine at 30 Hamsel street, on the premises of Waller, Brown & Co., mantel manufacturers.



BATTLESHIP IOWA.

This large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was alight in less than ten minutes.

For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the Chief of the Fire Brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. This was at 5.45 p. m. At that time a rough estimate placed the loss at $25,000,000.

When the good news became generally known, over 150 warehouses and a dozen or so minor structures had either vanished or remained only in blackened walls, a chaos of fallen girders and smoking piles of brick and stone.

Following so soon upon the great fire at Black Friars a few weeks ago, when millions of dollars' worth of property was similarly destroyed through the inefficiency of the fire department, this event has awakened London to the fact that it is far behind the times, and that its Government in the practical work of extinguishing fires is a partial failure, and may well take a lesson from New York.

The brigade, too, was slow in getting to work, and there was a noticeable lack of cohesion among the various sections. No one was injured, but this was principally due to the fact that the firemen have not half the go and pluck the American men have, and prefer to work in absolute safety.

OUR BIGGEST BATTLESHIP.

The Iowa Thoroughly Tried by a Government Board of Inspection.

After a two days' trip at sea, the United States battleship Iowa, the first of the new "sea-going battleships" to be built for the navy, dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and later steamed up to the navy yard at Brooklyn, where she was moored to the cob dock. The vessel had just returned from a forty-eight hours' cruise at sea, on her final acceptance trial trip.

The Iowa is not only the largest and most powerful ship about to be added to the active list of the navy, but during the trial trip proved herself to be, under ordinary conditions, equal, if not superior, in speed and fighting ability to any vessel of her class in any of the navies of the world.

The trial trip was made according to agreement between the builders of the vessel and the Government officials to determine the condition of the hull with its various compartments, the machinery, engines, boilers and guns, besides the turrets and the apparatus for working them, and the electricial appliances for discharging the rifles in the larger batteries.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bliss Files an Exhaustive Review of Its Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating $156,532,419 for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

He says that 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that forty or fifty per cent. of these will be finally admittad. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated and first payments made the amount of the pension

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR BLISS.

roll will decrease rapidly, possibly to $125,000,000 or $130,000,000 the first year.

In considering Indian affairs the Secretary says that in the Indian Territory leading Indians have absorbed great tracts, to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy is practically established, to the detriment of the people. From 200,000 to 250,000 whites, by permission of the Indian government, have settled in the Territory, but are merely tenants by sufferance.

No government for the Indian Territory will be satisfactory, says the Secretary, until Congress shall provide for the establishment of a single uniform system for the entire Indian Territory that will place all its inhabitants in possession of the rights of American citizens.

The Secretary asks for such legislation as will enable the people to reap the benefit of the deposits of asphalt and gilsonite on the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah. He recommends that the period for the allotment of lands to the Uncompahgre Indians be extended beyond April 1, 1898, the time which has been set for opening the reservation.

Speedy legislation for the coming twelfth census is urged, and lack of sufficient time in the past two or three enumerations is complained of.

The Secretary recommends that the public-lands laws be extended to Alaska, and that additional land offices be created; that the granting of rights of way for railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities; that the legal and political status of the native population be defined, and that complete Territorial government be established and representation in Congress be granted.

DAMAGES FOR BLACKLISTED MAN.

Ketcham Was Kept Out of Work—Railroad Must Pay Him $21,666.

Fred R. Ketcham, a blacklisted freight train conductor, a friend of Eugene V. Debs, and a former member of the American Railway Union, was awarded a verdict for $21,666.33 damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, at Chicago. He averred he was put on the blacklist of every railroad in the country.

A score of similar suits, it is said, will be begun by former employes, who assert that every means of gaining a livelihood were taken from them after the strike, through the powerful Vanderbilt influence.

When the American Railway Union men were called out to support the Pullman strike in July, 1894, Ketcham gave up his freight train.

All the strikers were dismissed, and when they applied to other roads they found their names on a blacklist.

After struggling two years to obtain steady employment, Ketcham entered suit against the railway company for $25,000 damages. The case has been on trial for three weeks, and has been closely watched by railway employes and officials all over the country.

The main question before the jury was whether the corporation had entered into a conspiracy with other and similar corporations to prevent Ketcham from earning a living.

Competitor Crew Free.

In pursuance of instructions from Spain Captain-General Blanco released from Cabana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, Alfredo Laborde, the captain, and Charles Barnett, Ona Melton and William Gildea, members of the crew of the American schooner Competitor, captured in April, 1896, by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera, on a charge of filibustering. They were handed over to the American and British Consuls, and immediately took passage on the steamer Saratoga of the Ward Line for New York.

Brothers Drowned While Skating.

George and Homer Brewer, aged seventeen and thirteen, respectively, were drowned while skating on Big Stone Lake, Minnesota. One brother broke through the ice and the other was dragged under while trying to save him.

A Sensation.

That the world is coming to an end suddenly at a given time is not what is here referred to. There are different kinds of sensations, as very many people know who feel sharp twinges of pain in the big nerve of the thigh. Sciatica is a very painful sensation, and the torment of it makes one think something is come to an end. But just at the first sensation or twinge is the best time to use St. Jacobs Oil. The less pain the more easily it is cured, and the Oil prevents its development by soothing the nerve. At any stage it will cure.

Famine Threatens Germany.

Famine conditions confronts a large proportion of the population of Germany.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Dreydoppel.

The only original and genuine borax soap, 31 years in use. Full pound bars; all kind of stores selling it. Beware of imitations. Get Dreydoppel soap.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

CATARRH CURED

Troubled For Two Years and Health Very Poor.

"I was troubled with catarrh for two years and my health became very poor. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I decided to try it and after taking a few bottles I was entirely cured." A. H. McDermmot, 85 Bolton St., Marlboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

A Cooking Box of Wood.

The various experiments made with solar engines by the French in Algeria, where the sun shines at all times and with great power, have been attended in some instances with marked success. The best apparatus is stated to be a simple arrangement of boiler and concave mirror, the steam generated being condensed in a coiled tube rurrounded by water, this being intended for distilling water merely. But in India an inventor named Adams has contrived some machines by which more varied results are accomplished. One of these is what is termed a cooking box, made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler. In this contrivance any sort of food may be quickly cooked, the result being a stew or boil if the steam is retained, or, if allowed to escape, it is a bake. The heat, with this device, may be augmented indefinitely by increasing the diameter of the box.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Slaves at Cape Town.

Although the slave trade is not tolerated in the British Empire, it would appear from statements in the Cape Times that something very like a "slave mart" has been definitely established at Cape Town. The Bechuana prisoners are offered their freedom on condition that they will work on farms, and consequently these prisoners are examined just like bales of goods or herds of cattle, and the farmers quite enter into the spirit of the thing and go around the market scanning the men, and "sorting out those of the larger size."

Telegraphing to Ships at Sea.

Experiments in wireless telegraphy have resulted in messages being transmitted from shore to ships afloat, at a distance of twelve miles, and the United States Government have decided to adopt the system for use in the Navy.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

It doesn't cost much, yet it adds wonderfully to the looks. It is youth for a few cents. No gray hair. No dandruff.

THE FARM GARDEN

Mules for Profit.

There are many poor mules, the offspring of old, broken down mares, good for nothing else. The best mules are bred in Kentucky, where some excellent large-bodied mares are kept for this purpose. A mule team, weight for weight, will show much more than a horse team, and it will keep in harness until thirty years old, which the horse team will not do.—Boston Cultivator.

Manuring Potato Ground.

The past wet summer rot was most prevalent in ground that had been heavily manured. Yet nine times out of ten if the potato ground is manured with stable manure the fall before the crop will be benefited, and will be free from disease. By manuring before winter most of the soluble parts of the manure will be thoroughly mixed with the soil. The manure will also act as a mulch in winter, causing the soil to hold more moisture, which, in most seasons, is what the potato crop chiefly needs to make it a success.—American Cultivator.

Milk as Food on the Farm.

To every city resident one of the advantages of living in the country is that those living there can easily secure fresh and pure milk directly from the cow. It is a most valuable food product, whether used directly as milk or cooked in custards and cakes, in the various ways that milk and cream can be used. Probably most housewives who have lived in the country find when they remove to the city that the absence of the best milk and cream which they used to have in abundance was a stronger handicap to successful cooking than anything else. At the wholesale prices that are all that milk producers can get for milk it is a much cheaper food than any other that comes on their tables. If farmers ate more of their milk product they would be better off physically as well as financially. What they then sold would probably bring as much as does the larger portion that they sell now.

Forest Preservation.

Wisconsin is putting forth efforts toward the conservation of her forests. The last legislature authorized a forestry department, and a commission has a plan well formulated for its organization and operation. This plan embodies provisions for the classification of the lands now owned by the state, and the reservation to the state of all lands which are better fitted for the growing of timber than for agricultural purposes; the purchase of similar lands which may have been abandoned by their owners, or may have been struck off to counties for unpaid taxes; the management of the forest existing on such lands according to the principles of scientific forestry, and the replanting of forests on such lands, as far as they have been denuded of their timber. In developing the plan regard is had also to the influence which the maintaining of forests has upon the climate and water supply of the state, and means are being devised whereby the forest reserves of the state may be utilized for the people and preserved for future generations without retarding the development of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries. Timber-cutting is to be regulated so as to prolong the yield. The forest area of the state is about 17,000,000 acres, of which the state owns only 500,000 acres. To the ordinary observer the timber supply seems limitless, but experts say that at the present rate of cutting, the pines would be exhausted within fifteen years.

Cannas for Winter Flowering.

Two of the cannas of recent introduction have proved to be good winter bloomers. These are the Star of '91 and Madame Crozy.

Star of '91 is a rather dwarfish variety, seldom reaching a height of more than two or two and a-half feet when grown in pots. Its flowers are borne in large panicles or spikes, and are of the most intense and brilliant scarlet, touched with pure gold at the edge and in the centre of the petals. Its foliage is a very rich, shining green, and the striking effect of its large clusters of vividly-colored flowers, borne well above the broad foliage, is something that must be seen to be appreciated fully. As a decorative plant, I know of nothing of recent introduction that can equal it. It is of the easiest cultivation in pots. A large root should have at least an eight-inch pot—a ten-inch one will be better—if the plant is expected to do its best. The soil should be a rich loam, well drained. After the pot has become well filled with roots, and signs of blooming are seen, it will be well to give some reliable fertilizer at least once a week to keep it in good condition. This is important, as a plant that fails to receive all the nutriment it requires will soon show by its appearance that it has been neglected. As soon as a flower stalk has developed all its flowers, it should be cut off close to the pot. It is characteristic of this new variety, that new shoots are constantly being thrown out from the old roots if good soil and proper treatment are given, and, as each shoot bears a spike of flowers, it will be seen that we have in it an almost constant bloomer. Shower the foliage daily to keep down the red spider.

Madame Crozy has very large flowers of a rich vermilion, bordered with yellow. In habit of growth and free-flowering quality, it is quite like Star of '91, and makes a good companion for it.

For greenhouse decoration no finer plants could be selected. For grouping, where strong effects are desired, they are unequaled.—The Housewife.

Poultry Notes.

The importance of dry quarters at night is very essential. Damp poultry houses invite various diseases.

An occasional feed of charcoal, corn charred on the cob, will be relished by the flock, and it is a good health promotor. Try it.

It is the little things seasonably observed that bring success in poultry raising. One neglect may start a dozen troubles.

Pure bred poultry will not stand scrub treatment and yield the average pure bred results. If they get scrub treatment they will return scrub results; but the man who thus treats them is more than cruel.

If poultrymen knew the real value of buckwheat as an alternate food there would be a greater demand for it than there now is. Boiled and fed once or twice a week to hens it is sure to increase the egg yield.

How much of your poultry success depends upon what the wife or daughters have done to help? On many farms were it not for the women the hens would have a sorry existence indeed, and the farmer would have to raise money to pay a grocery bill.

It is wiser, cheaper and in every way better to avoid the causes that bring disease among poultry than to lose valuable time doctoring them. The main causes are draughty poultry houses, unclean and unsanitary surroundings, damaged food, crowding too many into small houses, and breeding from runty specimens.

There are some poultry papers that advise "cleaning the henhouse once a week." This leaves six days of each week to chance, or invite disease and vermin to get a foothold. Cleaned every morning is the only true way. The price of success is cleanliness, and the lack of it has often been the main cause for failure in poultry raising.

Are you making preparations to have an abundant supply of green food for winter feeding? Eggs in winter is where the greatest profit comes from. Green food is an important element in egg production. Turnip, beets, cabbages, etc., that are inferior in size answer well. It will pay to keep them for the hens for winter feeding.

"Which is the best breed?" Any one who makes a specialty of one breed will answer the one he has selected is the best. They honestly think so, too. The result the specialist generally secures is good enough to make him think his breed is the best. Feed, care and continuous selection of the best for breeders will build up any flock.

Try feeding boiled oats as a morning feed. Boiled for two or three hours, then the water poured off and the oats allowed to steam off a little of the surplus moisture, they make an excellent ration for eggs. The growing stock relish them also. They form a food that furnishes about the right proportion of bulk. Too concentrated foods, like solid grain, need to be balanced up with something of the kind.

Roosts in a henhouse one above another are relics of a barbarous age. There is always wrangling for the topmost place. Fowls are knocked off and injured. They cause bumble foot. Low roosts not over two feet from the floor and all on a level is the humane method. They should be made on supports that are not fastened to the floor, so they can be readily set aside in cleaning the house, or be taken out and occasionally swabbed with coal oil.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Among the noteworthy announcements made at the recent medical congress at Moscow was that the lungs had recently been operated on successfully.

Electricity is used to ignite the wick of an oil lamp recently placed on the market, the battery and push button to turn on the current being mounted in the base of the lamp.

Fountain brushes for painting are made with a socket in place of a handle, and screw over the neck of a paint can, from which paint feeds through an orifice to the bristles.

Schoolboys should beware of licking pens or blots with their tongues. According to Mr. Marpmann of Leipsic there are microbes in ink, and it may be dangerous to prick the skin with a pen.

The insect which is destroying cabbage in Howard county, Maryland, has been identified as the harlequin cabbage bug. It came originally from Central America and first appeared in this country in Texas in 1866.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection, and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

A scientific expedition has gone from Australia to the Ellice islands, 700 miles north of Fiji, to test Darwin's theory that coral reefs are constructed on gradually sinking islands. The expedition will make deep borings into the reefs.

Sir William Thompson calculates that the number of molecules in a cubic inch of any gas is 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, and in each of these molecules there are several atoms moving among themselves at the rate of 70 miles a minute.

There has recently been cast by the Bethlehem Iron foundry a nickel-steel ingot weighing 222,300 pounds, said to be the largest ingot ever cast in this country. It is 16 feet 7 inches long, 74 inches in diameter, and from it will be made a 16-inch gun for coast defense.

To facilitate the transportation and preservation of hay an apparatus has been devised at Buenos Ayres for compressing it to one-tenth its normal bulk. In this form, as hay biscuits, it can be preserved dry and sound for an indefinite period, without losing its flavor or value as food.

A citizen just returned from Paris describes a very ingenious device that has been adopted there for use in cabs. It is a register that indicates the exact distance, automatically, the cab travels on a trip, and at the end displays the amount of the legal fare for that distance for the information of the passenger.

Facts in Regard to Appendicitis.

The position is taken by Dr. McBurney, in the London Medical News, that there really is no medical cure for appendicitis, even though some cases recover without operation; he considers, too, that, though appendicitis is a surgical disease, yet operation may not be necessary in every case, the fact being that this ailment is a stoppage of the drainage from the appendix to the colon, and preliminary treatment is often worse than useless. Thus the opium treatment relieves pain and discomfort, but entirely masks the symptoms at a most important time, for it is in the first twenty-four hours from the beginning of the attack that physicians can decide not only as to the diagnosis, but as to the result and course probably of the case. If, for instance, there is no increase in urgency in five or six hours, the patient is not in immediate danger if kept at perfect rest in bed; on the other hand, if in twelve hours there is still no increase in the severity of the symptoms, the patient should begin to improve. But, if the urgency of the case has steadily increased in twelve hours from the time when the diagnosis was made, an operation will probably be called for. After two attacks, a patient is sure to have a third, and each attack renders operation more difficult and dangerous; all the advantages lie with operation between the attacks, and in an operation during an acute attack the prognosis is worse.—New York Tribune.

Cheap Electric Light.

In spite of the fact that Chicago is generally associated with the idea of municipal ownership in the consideration of all questions of public lighting, it is a fact that the city depends upon central station companies for considerable current to operate street lights, particularly in the southern part of the city. Two of the companies, the People's Electric Light and Power company and the Hyde Park Electric Light and Power company, have been engaged in a spirited rate-cutting war for some time, and wherever the lines of both companies were to be found the people secured their service at a very small cost. The city controller, becoming cognizant of this fact, determined to secure some advantage for the city, and he has accordingly asked both companies to bid upon the city lighting for the district which they occupy.—Western Electrician.

The Honest Eskimo.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who, in 1890, went to Point Barrow to establish a school and missionary station under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of home missions, returned from the North recently and is stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He is accompanied by three native children he is taking East to be placed in a school for advanced education.

"The school was established the first year I arrived here," said Dr. Stevenson, "and it has continued with the most gratifying results. The native took a great interest in it and, in fact, in everything we tried to do for them. They are an intelligent people and it did not take them long to realize that our efforts were for their benefit and they became attentive and apt scholars. The school had an average attendance of forty daily. Along with the school religious services were held and on Sunday mornings from 160 to 170 were at the meetings that were at the meetings that were held in a room not over sixteen feet by twenty-five feet. At the evening services there would be about 100 of the natives, and at the Wednesday night prayer meetings from 125 to 140.

"The Eskimos," he continued, "are the most honest people that can be found, Locks are unknown among them, and, in fact, such articles are not wanted there. I often left my house for days at a time, leaving the door wide open, and, though the natives walked in and out as they pleased and examined articles that were valuable in that country and lying about, none of them were taken. I was always well treated by them, even by the tribes that were said to be cruel and fierce. I carried no weapons and never had occasion to use one."—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is pleasant to know that the man who discovered the American Beauty rose is worth $50,000, all of which he made out of the peerless flower, which unites all of the qualities of a perfect rose.

Holding the Fort.

Paris, the home of unique happenings as well as unique ideas, has recently been treated to a laughable little contest between an agent and a tenant, in which the latter was fortunate enough to win.

The owner of a large block of flats decided to tear town the structure to make way for a new one. He notified the tenants to vacate by October 15th, but later decided to shorten the time to July 15th. All the occupants of the building consented to move upon the payment of $200 apiece, with the exception of one man in the rear of the third floor. This tenant resolutely held out to the original date, October 15th, as his just right.

The gas and the water in the condemned structure were cut off, and all the floors above the third were demolished; the complacent man protected his damaged ceiling with a tarpaulin. When the staircases were removed a ladder answered for the obstinate gentleman's means of entrance and exit. To add to the humor of the the situation he inscribed "Comfortable flat to sub-let" across the front of his flat.

Finally the contractor was obliged to stop work and the proprietor was forced to come to the tenant's terms, by the payment of over $2500, which sum was claimed for the breach of the original contract.

A Pyreneean Republic.

Andorra, the little republic on the border of France and Spain, is going to give up its picturesque isolation. It now has a telegraph line connecting it with the French system, and a carriage road is being constructed to take the place of the mule track over the Pyrenees, which for ages has been the only means of access to the town.

Ten well-dressed young men have been parading the streets of Paris as advertising agents of a concert saloon. They had their smoothly shaven chins ornamented with the name of the concert saloon painted in blue letters.

MEN CALL WOMAN A MYSTERY.

So She is to Them—Not so to a Woman.

A Woman's Knowledge Saves Mrs. Ebbert From an Operation.

A woman understands women as a man never can hope to. For this reason Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., now known all over the English-speaking world, set to work to help her sex.

After long and patient investigation, Mrs. Pinkham confirmed her own conclusions, namely: that seven-eighths of the sufferings of women are due to disorders of the uterine system. Reasoning on this line, she saw that the only preventive of early breaking down, was a specific medicine which would act alone on the female organism.

This was why she prepared her excellent Vegetable Compound, which has been such a boon to thousands and thousands of women. If you have headaches chiefly at the top of the head, and are troubled by painful menstruation, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache, and that bearing-down feeling, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will tone up your whole system. MRS. CHAS. D. EBBERT, 330 Wood St., Reading, Pa., testifies to the great power of the Compound.

"Mrs. Pinkham—I can say that your medicine has cured me of the pains and troubles which I had. My case was a very bad one, and puzzled the doctor. My womb had fallen and I had terrible pains in my back and hips. I could hardly walk. My husband went to our family doctor, and he prescribed medicine for me, but I found no relief, and grew worse instead of better. The doctor examined me and wanted to perform an operation, but my husband would not consent. Seeing the advertisement in the paper, I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of the second bottle, I felt like a new woman. In all I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured. I hope that every woman suffering as I did, will follow my advice and take your medicine at once."

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Sterling Silver Filagree Pin. The newest and most beautiful Scarf Pin on the market today. To introduce our latest Holiday Catalogue we will send the Pin on receipt of EIGHT CENTS—CATALOGUE FREE. D. M. WATKINS & CO., M'f'g Jewelers 59 Page St., Providence, R. I.

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FOR ALL POINTS.
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
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Perfect Schedule and Through Car Service.
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Use the Means and Heaven will Give You the Blessing."
Never Neglect a Useful Article Like
SAPOLIO

Timmy Joins the Lodge.

"Well, Kattie, at last I'm member
Of the lodge that I wanted to jine;
I know ivery one of their saycrets,
The nashheashun, I tell ye, was foine.
The first I went, ye remimber,
I came home in a terrible plight,
Vowing vingeance 'gainst iv'ry lodge member
Who used me so badly that night.

"But the boys come 'round an' they told me
Them tricks was only for jokes,
An' I'd have a chance to get even
Helping play them on some other folks,
So I wint to another mating,
An' they met me so kind at the door,
An' didn't misuse me an' fool me
In the manner they used me before.

"They marched me around to the altar,
Where all of the members could see,
An' a man with a foine robe said loudly:
'Give your name and repate after me.'
Though I noticed the members all smiling,
Divil a bit of fun could I see.

"'Give your name and repate after me, sir,'
Said the man, an' he stamped on the floor,
An' quickly I answered as loudly,
'Bejabbers, I said that before.'
Then he read me the rest of the pledges,
Which I will never dare to repate;
For they tould me the one who proved traitor
Would meet with a terrible fate.

"An' they gave me the signs an' the passwords,
I don't remember what some were about;
But one was distress—if in trouble,
The members will quick bail me out.
An' now that I'm made a full mimber
Ye nadn't sthay up after ten,
For when I am out till morning,
Ye may know to the matin' I've been."

Baits His Bees.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Sam Knight has robbed more than a thousand bee trees. In his country wild flowers grow. The honeysuckle blooms till frost. The jasmine gives fragrance almost the year round. Sweet are the pea and potato buds until far into the fall. Wild bees swarm about in droves. There are no apiaries in Washington county. When honey is harvested by the busy little bees they go to a tree to deposit their sugar. Sam Knight watches them during the summer while they are at work. He baits them just as the turkey trapper baits his game. He selects a stump and on top of it places a drop or so of molasses. Then he takes a chew of home twist and waits. When a bee comes along and lights on the stump he stays there until he has loaded deep enough to require a deposit. Then he lifts his wings and makes a line for his home that is as straight as an arrow. Sam Knight takes up the trail. He follows until the tree has been found. He makes a mark of some sort on the bark, blazes the way back to the stump, and then goes to another part of the forest, where the same thing is done over again. In the course of a couple of months' work Knight locates a hundred or more trees.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of Harry Corbin Post No. 200, G. A. R., held last Friday evening, November 19, 1897, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to call from our midst Lawrence S. Swope, a member of our Post, and in his death we are reminded that there is a final roll call to which we all must answer. One by one we are being called to higher duties and soon the last will have passed over the river; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Swope our Post has lost one who always had the interests of his Comrades at heart, ever ready to extend the fraternal hand to Comrades in need; whose charity knew no bounds; whose loyalty reached higher than love of country, and whose motto always was, My God, My Country and then My Family.

Resolved, That in his death his children have lost a loving father, his companion a true husband and the community in which he lived a citizen whom they all will miss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and these resolutions be spread on the Post records, published in the *Orbisonia Dispatch* and the MAPLETON ITEM and a copy of each be sent to the widow.

S. P. STUBBS,
D. B. MILLER,
JOHN C. GARRETT,
Committee.

The Pullman sons, who were cut off by their father's will with an annual allowance of $3,000 each, have not been indignant as the world supposed, but instead have accepted very low positions in the famous car works of their deceased father, and contemplate working their way up, to show their aggressiveness and pluck.

Small pill, safe pill, best pill. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure billiousness, constipation, sick headache. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—A case of theft which surely must have required an extraordinary amount of "gall" has come to light in Patton. One of Patton's people had his hen coop visited during the night and completely depopulated of a choice lot of valuable fowls. This is nothing extraordinary but the note which was pinned upon the door was certainly a stunner It read as follows: "Please replenish your coop before Thanksgiving and oblige."

WARNING:—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough Cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The freedom of a toll gate near a large cemetery was withdrawn from the doctors, who had previously passed free. The keeper explained the action to one of them by saying: "You send too many dead-heads through here already."

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures permanently. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—For the first time in two years every furnace in Allegheny county is in full blast, the daily production of pig iron approaching 10,000 tons. Over 30 furnaces help in this, some being among the largest producers in the world.

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid it and cure every other form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—Twenty head of cattle, three hogs, ten lambs, one sheep and four calves, were killed at the Reformatory during October and their combined weight was 12,737 pounds.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The famous little pills.

FOR SALE.—A good two-story frame dwelling house, situate in the village of Calvin, Huntingdon Co., Pa. For particulars call on or address, A. M. DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 10-13-97.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg Borough, Deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

JAMES LATHEROW,
Oct. 21, 1897. Three Springs, Pa.
10-27-6t.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Shope, deceased.]

Letters testamentary having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

AMANDA B. SHOPE,
Nov. 2, 1897. Saltillo, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier,

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

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An Irish hackman, who had driven a gentlemam a long distance in a pelting rain, was asked by his patron, "Are you not terribly wet, Pat?" Ah, sure!" was the quick reply, "It's not the wet that's troublin' me, but indade, I'm so horrible dry."

—A—

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JNO. G. GILLAM.

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It is worth your while to give attention to some reasons why you should be a reader of THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

THE PRESS is the greatest home newspaper of the United States. Its record of each day's events, in all parts of the world, is more complete than that of any other paper. It has no space for sensationalism or anything tending to lower the moral tone.

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THE PRESS is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but it prints the news of all political events more fully than any other paper; hence THE PRESS should be your paper, no matter what your pollitical opinions are, if you wish to be well informed. In a word, THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS prints all the news all the time.

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Was never before on so broad and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aids us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equalled by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers in every way possible.

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